THE

# Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

No. 55,721—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE.**

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 9-30 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | | | | |
| 17th Aug. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 12500 |
| 24th „ | HIMALAYA | 7000 | ... | ... |
| 31st „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 7th Sept. | ARABIA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 14th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 21st „ | ARCADIA | 7000 | ... | ... |
| 28th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 5th Oct. | EGYPT | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 12th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 19th „ | PERSIA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 26th „ | *MALOJA | 12500 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 2nd Nov. | CHINA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 9th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 16th „ | ARABIA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 23rd „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 30th „ | MEDINA | 12500 | ... | ... |

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Feb. | EGYPT | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 1st March | MOREA | 11000 | ... | ... |
| 8th „ | PERSIA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 15th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 19th „ | *ARCADIA | 7000 | ... | ... |
| 22nd „ | MANTUA | 11000 | ... | ... |
| 29th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 5th Apl. | ARABIA | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 12th „ | MOLDAVIA | 10000 | ... | ... |
| 19th „ | MALOJA | 12500 | ... | ... |
| 26th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 3rd May | EGYPT | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 10th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

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## GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

**PASSAGE & SHIPPING.**

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA: | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON: | GRINDLAY & Co. |

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## ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

**The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—**

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Elysia | 6368 | J. Coverley | 18th Aug. 1912 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th Sept. „ |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 22nd Sept. „ |
| *Circassia | 6716 | C.F. Osborne R.N.R | 11th Oct. „ |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 23rd Oct. „ |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 8th Nov. „ |
| *Elysia | 6368 | J. Coverley | 21st Nov. „ |

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

| | Single. | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | „ 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | „ 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool. | „ 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | „ 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | „ 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | „ 826 | 1,330 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez | „ 446 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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## NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kola | 1205 | Thurs. | 15th August | 9 a.m. | |
| Lhasa | 2184 | Friday | 16th August | † 6 a.m. | direct. |

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 15th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 21st August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Debai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota." 3418 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 Tons on 24th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

14th August, 1912.

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### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australien | 6365 | Costa | 29th Aug. 1912. |
| Yarra | 4142 | Tivolle | 24th Oct. 1912. |
| Oceanien | 4143 | X | 21st Nov. 1912. |
| Polynesien | 6363 | Lassince | 19th Dec. 1912. |
| Armand Behic | 6385 | Lafont | 16th Jan. 1913. |

PASSAGE FARES.

| | I class | II class | III class |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles (single) | Rs. 594 | 495 | 225 |
| Do. (return) | Rs. 891 | 743 | 405 |
| To London (single) | Rs. 660 | 528 | 270 |
| Do. (return) | Rs. 990 | 792 | 495 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

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### SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sardegna | 6,000 | A. Muzio | 15th Aug. 1912. |
| Polcevera | 4,000 | A. de Amezaga | 20th Aug. 1912. |
| Sicilia | 6,000 | P. Magazzini. | 15th Sept. 1912. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Ticket from | Rs. 450 to 550 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years from | Rs. 675 to 825 | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247 |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrain Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capri | 6,000 | | 23rd Aug 1912. |
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 16th Sept. 1912 |

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

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### NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO (WEYMOUTH)
VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

| Steamers | Tonnage. | Leave Bombay about |
|---|---|---|
| Umsinga | 4500 | 13th September 1912. |

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares from Rs. 325 according to the position of Berths.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..........£400,000
RESERVE..........£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..........£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

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### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up.......... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund.......... „ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.......... „ „ 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,
Calcutta,
Singapore,
Hongkong,
Canton,
Manila,
Cebu,
Shanghai,
Hankow,
Peking,
Yokohama,
Kobe,
San Francisco,
Mexico,
Panama,
Colon,
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSIT received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

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### THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.
Rs. 50,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be assertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

## THE ART OF MUSIC.

IF you are discriminating you will do nothing without a certain amount of forethought. When you have to lay out a large sum of money on the purchase of anything, there are considerations which MUST MAKE YOU PAUSE.

In the selection of a PIANO there are many points to consider if you desire to obtain THE BEST for your outlay. It is a mistake to buy in haste; if you do so you very often have to repent, and repentance comes too late if you have already paid for a disappointing instrument.

If we could make a wage that half the number of pianos now in use in Bombay are not tuned to pitch not even Continental pitch, which is a semitone lower than Philharmonic pitch, we would win easily. The reason being that these pianos are INCAPABLE of standing in proper musical pitch. In evidence of this sweeping assertion we ask you to kindly compare pitch of your piano with a correct tuning fork. We guarantee every piano we sell to stand to proper pitch throughout the year and also at full Philharmonic when so desired.

In human nature the sense of music is inherent and if you want to stir the soul within, the piano must be of a quality of tone absolutely true and tuneful. If you will consult us you will be introduced to the ACME OF PERFECTION. Our world-famed pianos are fitted with every invention of the times. They are of superb tone, delightful touch and are specially constructed for the climate of India.

OUR DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM will put you in immediate possession of a PIANO OF QUALITY. Qualities demanded by the greatest pianists and the greatest singers of the age.

If gradual payment is more convenient than the whole purchase price at the time of selection we make it convenient to obtain your wish.

WE OFFER THE BEST and largest selection of high-grade PIANOFORTES under our popular and advantageous system of Deferred Payments. Ours is a genuine MUTUAL BENEFIT PLAN. If you consult us we will give you the benefit of our experience of over four decades, but we leave the ultimate choice to you.

## MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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150° "SHELL"

## "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

## "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

**OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.**

**REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.** **150° TEST** **NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.**

**"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.**

**DON'T** allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn,

SEE THAT YOU GET

## "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

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## THE ITALIAN STORES.

**C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,**
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

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**GRIMAULT & Co.'s**

## ENERGICAL SYRUP

**THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.**

**IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.**

SOLE AGENTS:

## V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

**LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—**

**Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.**
**Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.**
**Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine**
**Grease.**
**Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.**

**KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake | 150° | in cases. | These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only. |
| White Rose | 150° | „ „ | |
| Chester | 125° | „ „ | |
| Devoe's | 125° | „ „ | |
| Monkey | 125° | „ „ | |

**Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.**

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## "ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

## CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | LEMON CLING PEACHES | Rs. 22-8 per case. |
| 4 | BARTLETT PEARS | |
| 4 | APRICOTS | |
| 4 | GREENGAGES | |
| 4 | ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES | |
| 3 | STEWED PRUNES | |
| 1 | BLACKBERRIES | |

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

## MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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Is it fair to yourself to neglect the slightest touch of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA?

Is it fair to your friends?

You cannot take chances in

## CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH

India, at the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, and take BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1 each.

**BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS**

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

**BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER**

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

**BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,**

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers or of,

**DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,**
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

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## FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

## DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

**H. E. LORD HARDINGE.**

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

*The Subscription List for this issue is now open and will close on 31st day of August, 1912.*

# THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

*Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, on the 13th August, 1912,*

## CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000

DIVIDED INTO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14,376 | **Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each** ... ... ... | **Rs. 14,37,600** |
| 5,000 | **7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each** ... ... | **„ 5,00,000** |
| 1,560 | **Deferred Shares of Rs. 40 each...** ... ... | **„ 62,400** |
| | | **Rs. 20,00,000** |

The Preference Shares will also rank in priority to the Ordinary and Deferred Shares, in respect of repayment of capital.

Ordinary Shares to the extent of Rupees Two and a half lacs have been agreed to be issued as fully paid up to the Bombay Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, the Vendors to the Company, in payment for the concessions transferred by the Syndicate to the Company, and for the heavy expenses incurred thereon, and the vendors will receive an allotment of 250 Deferred Shares upon the same terms as to payment, &c., as applicants for Ordinary and Preference Shares.

About three-quarters of the shares have already been applied for by the Directors and their friends, and the remainder are now offered to the public for subscription on the terms of this prospectus.

The profits of the Company available for distribution as dividend will, in the first place, be applied in paying to the holders of Preference Shares a cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the amount for the time being paid up thereon, to be calculated from twelve months after date of registration; next in paying to the holders of Ordinary Shares a non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, on the amount for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon respectively; and thirdly, in paying to the holders of Deferred Shares a non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, on the amount paid up thereon; and the surplus will be divided as follows:—as to 50 per cent. thereof, by way of additional dividend on Ordinary Shares and as to 50 per cent. thereof by way of additional dividend on Deferred Shares.

Assets available on a winding up for distribution among shareholders, will be applied, first, in repayment of the amount paid up on the Preference Shares, and the balance, if any, will be divided as to 40 per cent. thereof among the holders of Ordinary Shares, and as to the balance of 60 per cent. among the holders of Deferred Shares according to the amounts paid up, or credited as paid up, on such Ordinary Shares and Deferred Shares respectively, at the commencement of the winding up.

At the General Meeting of the Company, the members on a poll will have one vote for each share held by them, whether Ordinary, Preference, or Deferred.

Each applicant for Ordinary Shares is entitled to apply for one Deferred Share of Rs. 40, in respect of every 10 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each applied for, and each applicant for Preference Shares is entitled to apply for one Deferred Share in respect of every forty Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each applied for; and subject to payment of application money, as hereinafter provided, the shares allotted will be allotted in these proportions.

The National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, will receive applications for the number of Ordinary, Preference and Deferred Shares available for subscription, and will receive the deposit moneys, and allotment call, on all the shares.

### THE SHARES WILL BE PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

| | |
|---|---|
| **ORDINARY SHARES.** | |
| On application, per share ... ... ... | Rs. 5 |
| On allotment, per share ... ... ... | „ 15 |
| **PREFERENCE SHARES.** | |
| On application, per share ... ... ... | Rs. 5 |
| On allotment, per share ... ... ... | „ 15 |
| **DEFERRED SHARES.** | |
| On application, per share ... ... ... | Rs. 5 |
| On allotment per share ... ... ... | „ 27 |

The balance of Rs. 80 per share, due on the Ordinary Shares will be payable by calls, each of which will not exceed Rs. 20 per share, and will be at intervals of not less than 2 months.

The balance of Rs. 80 per share due on the Preference Shares will be payable by calls, each of which will not exceed Rs. 20 per share, and will be at intervals of not less than 2 months.

The balance of Rs. 8 per share on the Deferred Shares will be payable by calls not exceeding Rs. 2 each, at the same time as the calls are made on the Ordinary and Preference Shares respectively.

### DIRECTORS.

THE HON'BLE SIR SASSOON J. DAVID, BART.
THE HON'BLE SIR VITHALDAS DAMODHAR THACKERSEY, KT.
SIR SHAPURJI BURJORJI BROACHA KT.
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.
JAMES W. BROWN, ESQ., MESSRS. C. MACDONALD & CO.
MULRAJ KHATAU MAKANJEE, ESQ., J. P.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS, ESQ., J.P., *Sheriff of Bombay.*
RATTONJI DADABHOY TATA, ESQ., MESSRS. TATA, SONS & CO.

### BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., BOMBAY.

### SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. LITTLE & CO.

### AUDITORS.

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & CO.

### AGENTS.

MESSRS. C. MACDONALD & CO.

### REGISTERED OFFICE.

123, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

## PROSPECTUS.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Company, Limited, is formed with the objects mentioned in the Memorandum of Association of the Company, but primarily with the object of establishing an industry for the manufacture of Portland Cement, Roofing and other Tiles, Sanitary Glazed Pipes, Bricks and China Clay. The following additional industries are also included, viz., Lime Burning, and Bauxite, and any other suitable industries that may present themselves at or in the neighbourhood of Katni in the Central Provinces; a Soapstone industry near the Marble Rocks, Jubbulpore, is also being taken over. The raw materials available for the above industries, in the deposits, are covered by Mining and other leases, secured from the Government of the Central Provinces, by the Bombay Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, who are the Vendors to the Company.

The services of a thoroughly competent Cement Manager have been secured, in Mr. Philip Simcock, who has been highly recommended by our Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Maxted and Knott, Limited, Hull, and who is expected to arrive in this country in a month or two, to superintend the laying out of the Works.

The properties comprised in the abovementioned Leases are situated in the Jubbulpore District of the Central Provinces, and Rewah State, and consist briefly of the following areas :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tikuri Bauxite Land ... ... ... | 420·00 Acres. | Tikuri Additional Land ... ... ... | 487·05 Acres. |
| „ Clay „ ... ... ... | 191·04 „ | Jukehi Lime Land ... ... ... | 60·68 „ |
| „ Lime „ ... ... ... | 31·75 „ | Gowari and Lalpur Soapstone lands ... | 106,43 „ |

*Rewah State Concessions* comprise

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Village Lora (about ¾ sq. mile) ... ... | 480·00 Acres. | 2 sq. miles south of village Koilari ... | 128·00 Acres. |
| Right Bank Narsara Nadi (½ sq. mile) ... | 320·00 „ | Village Dubar (1-5th sq. mile) ... ... | 128·00 „ |
| 1 sq. mile east of hill of village Najgama. | 640·00 „ | | |

The Bombay Prospecting and Mining Syndicate have, during the past four years, carried out, at very considerable expense, exhaustive investigations and experiments, both in this country, and in England, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is practicable to establish an industry for the manufacture of Portland Cement in India, on a paying basis, and of proving the suitability of the raw materials, available on the before-mentioned properties, and ascertaining the quantities available. The Syndicate has had Portland Cement made in England from such raw materials, under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Henry Faija and Co., the well-known Consulting Cement Chemists and Engineers, London, and Messrs. Maxted and Knott, Limited, Hull, Consulting Engineers to the British Portland Cement Co., Limited, under whose advice and guidance, the investigations have been carried out from the beginning. This Cement has been shipped to Bombay, and has been favourably reported on by the local authorities.

The following brief extract from the report of Messrs. Henry Faija and Co. reflects the general character of the Experts' reports :—

> "Having regard to the results of our analysis of the Indian Limestone and Clay, and to our tests and analysis of the Cement produced under our supervision from them (see below), we are of opinion that "these materials" are eminently suited for the production of a first class Portland Cement, and one that will compare favourably with the best English and Continental Brands.

| | INDIAN PORTLAND CEMENT MADE AT | | | English Standard |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Experimental Kiln. | Ellis' Portland Cement Works. | Severn Portland Cement Works. | |
| 7 Days Neat Test | 867 lbs. avg. | 774 lbs. avg. | 585 lbs. avg. | 400 lbs. |
| 28 „ „ „ | 1063 „ „ | 887 „ „ | 718 „ „ | 500 „ |
| 7 „ Sand „ | 437 „ „ | 458 „ „ | 277 „ „ | 150 „ |
| 28 „ „ „ | 533 „ „ | 567 „ „ | 383 „ „ | 250 „ |

The deposits of Limestone and Clay at, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Katni, and procurable from the lands comprised in the Leases and Concessions to be transferred to the Company, have been thoroughly examined by the qualified Mining Engineers, Messrs. Lindley and Weighell, Bombay. The Syndicate's Engineer, Mr. Pulin V. Dutt, has also examined the deposits and confirms the figures of Messrs. Lindley and Weighell, who estimate that the available supplies of first class Limestone on the properties to be transferred to the Company, are about six million tons, and of first class Clay, about one million tons, which represents over 100 years requirements, on the basis of present contemplated production. There are additional adjoining lands which the Company can gradually appropriate if and as desired.

There can be very little doubt, but that there is an important demand for Portland Cement in India. The imports of the commodity into India for the year ending 31st March, 1911, aggregated 126,644 tons, of the value of Rs. 46 lacs, and for the past three years averaged, 103,000 tons of the value of Rs. 41 lacs. The requirements of India may be reasonably expected to increase during the next ten years in consequence of the construction of the New Capital of India, and the development of Bombay and Karachi Ports.

With regard to the other industries mentioned in the Prospectus, it is scarcely necessary to point out the greatly increased demanp for Roofing Tiles all over India. The requirements for Glazed Earthenware Pipes for drainage, must gradually extend to every town of any size in India. It has been proved that a substantial profit can be made out of this industry. By using the modern continuous Kiln, a saving of 75% in fuel and 50% in labour, can be effected over the old-fashioned Kiln at present in use in India.

Lime Burning.—Katni Lime, as is *well* known, is the best in India, and is in general demand all over the country. The Bombay Prospecting and Mining Syndicate had some of its lime excavated, burned, and sold, in Calcutta, so as to enable it to estimate the actual cost. The Syndicate was offered a contract from a Calcutta firm, of 360 tons a month for 12 months, at a profitable price.

Bauxite and French Chalk :—The Bombay Prospecting and Mining Syndicate has been working both lines for some time at a good margin of profit.

China Clay.—These deposits have been reported on by a Pottery Expert, specially brought out from England, as being of as good a texture as Cornwall Clay. The clay is being examined as to its suitability as regards colour, for use by the Indian Cotton Mills.

The Geographical position of Katni should, moreover, give to the Company, the command of all markets in Northern India, in addition to the principal markets south of Katni, and there appears to be no reason why the Company should not be able to compete successfully in Calcutta and Bombay as well as in Northern India, with imported cement.

The specially favourable features of the scheme are—

1st. Unlimited supplies of first class raw material.
2nd. Immediate proximity of the raw material, and proposed site of works, to the Railway at Katni Junction, giving easy access to the Bombay, Calcutta, North-west, and Punjab Railway systems.
3rd. Cheap labour and cheap coal.
4th. Near proximity to Delhi.
5th. A large demand all over India.

It may further be noted, that Portland Cement is imported into India in casks, whereas a large quantity of the Company's production ought to be capable of being marketed in bags, thus effecting a considerable saving.

The consideration to be paid to the Vendors for the transfer by them to the Company, of the Mining Leases, Rights, and Concessions before referred to, has been agreed at Rs. 2½ lakhs, the whole of which is to be satisfied by the allotment at par, of fully paid-up ordinary shares in the Company.

It is estimated that the capital of the Company will be amply sufficient to pay for the construction of the Company's Works, and the installation of a complete plant with accessories, capable of an annual output of 30,000 tons of Portland Cement, and for the plant required for the other industries already mentioned, and for the purchase of the mining rights and concessions, and all other payments, including all charges incurred during construction.

The commercial aspects of the Company are fully described in Messrs. Maxted & Knott's report and from the statements contained therein the Directors believe that after paying 7% to the Preference shares, there will remain a profit of about 15% for disposal.

The Members who at present constitute, or who may hereafter constitute, the firm of Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co., and their successors in business, will be appointed the Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms as to remuneration and otherwise set out in the Agreement No. 2 referred to below, and one of the members of the firm, or an appointee of the firm, will, during the continuance of the Agency, be *ex-officio* a Director of the Company.

The following Agreements will be entered into.

1. An Agreement between Edward Miller, James William Brown, Rustomji Bomanji Boman Behram, Jehangir Bomanji Boman Behram, Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, Kt., Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Mulraj Khatau, and Rattonji Dadabhoy Tata, the Members of a partnership or syndicate, formed in Bombay under the name and style of The Bombay Prospecting and Mining Syndicate of the first part, the said Edward Miller, James William Brown, Rustomji Bomanji Boman Behram, and Jehangir Bomanji Boman Behram, and Peary Chand Dutt, of the second part, and The Company of the third part. This Agreement provides for the transfer to the Company by the Syndicate, with the consent of the parties of the second part, of the Mining Leases and Concessions referred to in this Prospectus, for the consideration above stated.

2. An Agreement between the Company of the one part and Edward Miller, James William Brown, Rustomji Bomanji Boman Behram, and Jehangir Bomanji Boman Behram, carrying on business in partnership in Bombay, under the name, style and firm of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Company of the other part. This Agreement provides for Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co., being and acting as, the Agents of the Company, for a period of 30 years, from the date of the registration of the Company, their remuneration being ten per cent. on the net profits of the Company. This Agreement also provides that so long as the said firm of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co. shall retain the Agency of the Company, one of the Members of the firm, or an appointee of the firm, shall be *ex-officio* a Director of the Company, in terms of the Articles of Association.

3. An Agreement between the Company of the one part, and Philip Simcock of the other part. This Agreement provides for Mr. Simcock being appointed General Manager for the Company, for a period of three years at a salary of Eight Hundred Pounds Sterling per annum.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and of the approved drafts of the three above Agreements, and the Original Mining Leases, granted by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to the Bombay Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, and the Prospecting License granted by the Maharajah of Rewah to the Syndicate (by all of which the Company and its Members will become bound), and the above reports can be inspected at the registered office of the Company, 123 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at any time between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M., so long as the list is open.

The Company will pay all preliminary expenses of, and incidental to, the formation and incorporation of the Company, including any charges, stamp duties, or fees incidental to the preparation of the above Agreements, and the transfer of the Leases, Prospecting License, and other properties, which are being acquired by the Company, also registration fees, fees of Solicitors and Brokers, and costs of printing, advertising, and circulating prospectus, and other expenses.

The Company will, in addition to the payments above referred to, pay a brokerage of one per cent. on allotments made through brokers, but no underwriting commission has been or will be paid.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the amount of shares is less than the amount applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Applications for shares must be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and forwarded to the Company's Bankers with a deposit of Rupees five per share.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares, can be obtained from the Agents, Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co., Bombay, at the Company's Registered Office, or from the Bankers.

*Dated Bombay, 13th August* 1912.

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This form should be filled up and forwarded entire with cheque or cash to the Bankers of the Company, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

### THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
C/o THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, the sum of Rupees ______ being a deposit of Rupees five per share on ______ Ordinary Shares, Rupees five per share on ______ Preference Shares, and Rupees five per share on ______ Deferred shares, in the abovenamed Company, I/we request you to allot me/us, the number of shares of the denominations respectively specified, on the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the thirteenth day of August 1912, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and I/we agree to accept the said shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us, and within seven days after allotment, to pay the further instalment of Rupees fifteen per Ordinary share, Rupees fifteen per Preference share, and Rupees twenty-seven per Deferred share due on allotment. And I/we also agree to pay the balance respectively due in respect of the said shares, as and when, called for, in sums not exceeding Rupees twenty per Ordinary Share, and Rupees twenty per Preference share, and Rupees two per Deferred Share, at intervals of not less than two months, as mentioned in the said Prospectus, and I/we authorise you to register me/us as the holder (s) of the shares allotted to me/us hereunder.

(Signature) ______
(Name in full) ______
(Occupation) ______
(Address in full) ______
Date ______

N. B.—All cheques must be made payable to the Company and crossed to the Company's Bankers, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

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### THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

BANKERS' RECEIPT FOR DEPOSIT ON APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

RECEIVED this ______ day of ______ 1912
from ______
on account of THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED, the sum of Rupees ______ being a deposit of Rupees five per share, on application for ______ Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, Rupees five per share, on application for ______ Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. five per share on application for ______ Deferred shares, of Rupees 40 each in the above Company.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

Rs.

*Accountant.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

# B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

**BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.**

*Agents*: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

By Special Arrangement, the management are enabled to exhibit this week the 1st of the Series of the

OLYMPIC SPORTS
and the
BOXING MATCH AT DIEPPE.
CARPENTIER vs. KLAUS)
An unfinished Fight of 19 Rounds.
THE LOST DAUGHTER:
(Tragic and Dramatic)
THE BUMP OF DESTRUCTION.
(The local favourite "Foolshead.")
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.
(A Record of the latest European Events.)

The Carpentier vs. Klaus Boxing Match film will be shown every night during the second and the third shows only.

Note: Please see Programmes and handbills for the arrangement of the Items that comprise the three shows that are given every night.

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DR. CARL PERIN,
THE ROYAL PALMIST,
Hours 10 to 1 and 3 to 6.
TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL.

---

SIEMENS
WOTAN and TANTALUM LAMPS.
HIGHEST EFFICIENCY.
LOWEST ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.
LOWEST FIRST COST.
SIEMENS BROTHERS,
RAMPART ROW, Bombay.

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ANNUAL CLEARANCE
SALE
PROCEEDING TILL AUGUST
including SUNDAY.
10 to 30 per cent. reductions
in all departments
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

PERFUMERY MART,
47, Hornby Rd., Fort.

## BANKS.

**ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.**

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (Paid up) | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) | Rs. 28,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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**COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

Capital Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
Capital (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
Surplus ...£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & Co. Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbadevi Road, Electrical Lamps, Wire and Cables of 2,500 Megh Fans, Accessories of best quality stocked. Fittings undertaken at moderate charges.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10,
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases,
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

### THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held on the premises of the David Mills, Carrol Road, Parel, of about 7 Platts Ring Frames on TUESDAY the 20th August, 1912, at 9-30 A.M. (S. T.) on account and risk of Abdulalli Hakimjee Lokhanwalla the purchaser who has failed to take delivery of the same.

### BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1912, at 6-30 P.M.

G. F. CHALK,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 27th July, 1912.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 962 of 1911.

DADABHOY FRAMJI ACHARWALLA and others ............ Plaintiffs.

Vs.

FRAMROZE RUSTOMJI DALAL and others ............ Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1912, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Sorabji Nusserwanji Ghandy of Bombay Parsi, deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 19th day of October, 1911 are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held up them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee stamp of rupee one for filling the same.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1912.

J. E. MODY,
Commissioner.

### THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

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ADVERTISER wishes to meet CAPITALIST interested in valuable MINERALS with a view to exploiting certain ORE.

A few tons have already realised a NETT profit of **1100** per cent. on the London Market.

Care of PROSPECTOR,
"Bombay Gazette."

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Kandawadi.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker, Nanabhai, Girdherlal Harilal Mehta and Vallabhdas Shivji, the Trustees of the estate of the late Dayal Bhimjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on the undermentioned date and hour, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable properties.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 14th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Kandawadi in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 372 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1717, New No. A —, 82, Old Survey No. 525, 525 and New Survey No. 2-7494, and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 906, Street No. 84, 86, 88, 90 and 92, and bounded on the east, west and north by the property belonging to the estate of Itchhalal Pranjiwandas, and on the south by the Kandawadi Street aforesaid, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors to the Trustees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LINOLEUM OIL CARPETS.

On SATURDAY the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of a furniture dealer closing his business:—

About 203 yards of linoleum oil carpets suitable for drawing and dining rooms and stair cases and also 2 sets of Billiard surrounds.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 grey Arab, horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th August, 1912.

THE REARING
OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

## BANKS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 16,750,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Shanghai Hongkow |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yloilo |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

---

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.**

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | ... Yen. 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | ... „ 30,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | ... „ 17,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Fengtien (Mukden) |
| Bombay | Nagasaki |
| Calcutta | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liaoyang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

---

**THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA,
K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

---

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £ 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £ 365,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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**THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Olive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ......£1,000,000
CALLED UP ......£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ......£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, AUG. 12] [BOMBAY, AUG. 13.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1·2 per cent. Consols ... | 74 15-16 | 1-4 | |
| do. Rentes ... | 92 1-2 | 1-4 | |
| 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ... | 92 1-2 | unchgd | |
| 1-2 do. Gov. Securities... | 64 3-8 | unchgd | |
| Bar Silver in London Spot ... | 28 1-8 | | 1-16 |
| do. 2 months' notice... | 28 1-4 | | 1-16 |
| Bar Silver in New York ... | 61 1-8 | | 1-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris... | 25·27 | unchgd | |
| do. do. at Berlin... | 20 47 1-2 | unchgd | |
| do. do. New York... | 4·87 1-4 | unchgd | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate... | 3 | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 9th May | | |
| 3 months' sight... | 3 1-8 | 1-16 | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 3 3-4 | | 1-16 |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 5-8 | 1-8 | |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 4 3-8 | 1-8 | |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 1 7-8 | 1-8 | |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 2 3-8 | 1-8 | |

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by India selling

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | Easier—Limited demand. |
| Futures | Barely steady |
| Manchester | Unsettled with little doing |
| Total Sales | ... 5,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export... | 250 „ |
| Imports | ... 16,000 „ |
| Mid-Americans | ... 6·83—05 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | 10 1-8—1-8 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·45 | 6·34 | 6·28 | 6·24 | 6·23 |
| —12 | —12 | —13 | —12 | —12 |

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar-Apl. | Apr.-May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·24 | 6·25 | 6·26 | 6·26 |
| —12 | —11 | —11 | —12 |

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·50 Jan. 11·50.
New York Noon call Oct. 11·47 Jan. 11·48
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 11·64 Jan. 11·69

NEW YORK—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 3,000 |
| „ Receipts at „ last year ... | 4,800 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain ... | 2,000 |
| „ Exports to Continent ... | 4,000 |
| „ Spot Cotton | ... 12·00—30 |

Futures—Month of Oct 11·29—51

Futures—Month of Jan. 11·36—51

Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton | ... 12 1-8—1-4 |
| Futures month of Oct | ... 11 45—46 |
| Futures month of Dec. | ... 11 49—45 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton | ... Quiet |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bengal M. G. | ... d 5 8-16 |
| F. G. Bengal M. G. | ... d 5 10-16 |
| Fine Bengal M. G. | ... d 5 12-16 |
| Good Bhownagger | ... d 5 13-16 |
| F. G. Bhownagger | ... d 5 15-16 |
| Fine Bhownagger | ... d 6 1-16 |
| Fine M. G. Bhownagger | ... d 6 1-16 |
| Good Oomras M. G. | ... d 5 14-16 |
| F. G. Oomras M. G. | ... d 6 |
| Fine Oomras M. G. | ... d 6 2-16 |
| Good M. G. Oomras | ... d 5 14-16 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras | ... d 6 2-16 |
| Good Broach | ... d 6 1-16 |
| F. G. Broach | ... d 6 7-32 |
| Fine Broach | ... d 6 6-16 |
| Good Khandeish | ... d 5 12-16 |
| F. G. Khandeish | ... d 5 14-16 |

### WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 2,630,000.
Do Months—July-Aug.—London—Value
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... No sellers.
Do. Month— ... 36—Aug.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... Nominal—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 38
Do Month ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ......
Do. Name of Ports.— ... ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 64 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Calcutta... ... Unreceived
Do. Months— do
Do Name of Port— do
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56 1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-2-6 unchgd.
Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers—Dull

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-8—1-4

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 10 1-2—1-4
Aug-Sept.—Sellers—Easier.

METALS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | ... £ 89 3-4 |
| Yellow Metal | ... d 7 1-2 |
| Standard Copper G M B | ... £ 78 1-2 |
| English best selected copper ... | £ 83 1-2 |

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 9d—Value.

ARRIVALS—"Gulistan" "Bassano" "Gramsburgen"

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C F India (Double bags) ... 12 9 3-4—3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Dull—Only small business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 3—3d.
Do Months of Shipments ... Oct Dec—Sellers
Tone—Neglected and Nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 11 2 1-2+1d
Months of Shipments ... Aug—Sellers.
9 11+1-4d—Oct Dec—Sellers.
Tone—Slow demand—Little doing
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 0 3-4—3 4d
Months of Shipments ... Nov. Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Very quiet
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 10 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... Aug.-Sep.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 10 7 1-2—Aug—Value
Do. 10 7 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 10 9—Aug—Value.
Do. 10 9—Sept-Dec—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 11 7 1-2—Aug—Value.
Do. 11 7 1-2—Sept-Dec—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 11 9—Aug.—Value
Do. 11 9—Sept-Dec—Value.
Tone—Little or no business doing.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [13TH AUG, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th & 11th Aug., 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 17 | 17,558 |
| B. B. and C. I. Railway | 33 | 39,960 |

### FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market is steady and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There is still very little business doing. Far Eastern rates are unchanged.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4d. |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 1-4d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 9-32d. 14th Sept |
| Do. do Francs | ...170 3-4 |
| Do. do Marks | ...139 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...147 |
| Shanghai „ | ...198 |
| Japan „ | ...150 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market has been irregular during the day, the opening prices being 96 5-16 for Cash and 96 3-16 for the Settlement. Closing prices are as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... | ... Rs. 96 6 0 |
| Settlement ... | ... „ 96 4 0 |

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower both for ready and forward at 28 1-8 and 28 1-4 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 61 1-8. The local market opened quiet at 71 1-2 for Cash. Only a small business has been done during the day, and rates close as under.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... | ... Rs. 23 15 9 |
| Australian „ ... | ... „ 23 15 9 |
| Sovereigns „ ... | ... „ 15 0 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | |
| Ready ... | ... „ 71 8 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... | ... „ 71 9 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... | ... „ 71 12 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) | |
| Ready ... | ... „ 80 14 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... | ... „ 80 15 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... | ... „ 81 2 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The continued heavy fall in prices in the American markets would indicate that bottom values have not yet been reached, though the general opinion at home seems to be that we are nearing buying prices. It is difficult to account for the rapid downfall of the market unless there is something behind it that we wot not of. Bears no doubt rule the roost at the moment, and crop accounts would appear to confirm the widom of their action. The report of the United States Secretary for Agriculture (vide to-day's telegram) predicts record-breaking crops. Something has undoubtedly occurred to cause so complete a reversal of the position in so short a time, and it seems quite possible that prices may continue to decline for some time to come. The local market opened easier with rates about Rs. 5 lower all round. There has been little business doing and at the close prices are as under. An export house is selling New Crop Khamgaon-Akola January and good Broach.

Ready cotton is easier in sympathy with the drop in New Crop rates. The enquiry has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | ... Rs. | 316 | March |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | ... Rs. | 301 | Mar. |
| Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat | „ | 299 | Jan. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur ... | „ | 296 | „ |
| Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon | „ | 290 | „ |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... | „ | 286-7 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish | „ | 278 | „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish | „ | 268 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... | „ | 262 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengal | „ | 267 | Dec. |
| „ „ „ | „ | 272 | Nov. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals | „ | 245 | Jan. |

OLD CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | „ | 287 | July-Aug. |
| Good H. G. Westerns | „ | 266 | „ |
| Good M. G. Westerns | „ | 276 | „ |

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... Easy. |
| Estimated Sales | ... 6,000 |
| Total Imports | ... 4,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·30 | 6·19 | 6·13 |
| —15 | —15 | —15 |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
| 6·03 | 6·08 | 6·09 |
| —16 | —15 | —15 |
| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apr | Apr.-May. |
| 6·10 | 6·11 | 6·11 |
| —15 | —15 | —15 |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet and easier.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. 10 14 0 B.T. |
| September | ... „ 11 10 6 B.T. |
| Apl-May 1913 | ... „ 10 12 0 „ |

RAPESEED:—Steady.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913 | .. Rs. 8 5 9 B.T. |
| Brown Cawnpore ready | ... „ 8 2 0 B.T. |
| Yellow „ „ | ... „ 9 2 0 „ |

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 54 8 0 D J
Black Kutni ... ... „ 46 8 0 D J

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... .. Rs 12 10 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 12 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... „ 27 0 0
Forward ... ... „ 25 0 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 2 0 R. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 0 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ... 5 6 9 „
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 8 3 „

### SHARES.

Share market is closed to-day owing to a Parsi Holiday.

### TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... | 598 | bales. |
| Wheat ... | 16,156 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... | 7,965 | „ |
| Rapeseed ... | 2,816 | „ |
| Gingellyseed | 467 | „ |
| Poppyseed ... | 2,429 | „ |
| Groundnuts... | 433 | „ |
| Castorseed ... | 3,721 | „ |
| Rice ... | 2,887 | „ |
| Myrabollams... | Nil | |
| Cottonseed ... | 911 | „ |
| Mowraseed ... | 2,511 | „ |
| Gram ... | 5,227 | „ |
| Joowar ... | 7,959 | „ |
| Maize ... | 55 | „ |
| Barley ... | 1,181 | „ |

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHICHELE-PLOWDEN—July 24, at Darjeeling, the wife of C. W. Chichele-Plowden, Indian Police, of a son.

GRUBBER—July 27, at the Eden Hospital, to Capt. and Mrs. Grubber, a son.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p. m..
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports.
Harwood League Football Match: R. G. A. vs. Byculla.
"French Room: Lantern lecture by Prof. Peltier on Antediluvian Monsters," 6 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "With time and patience, the mulberry leaf becomes silk."

### ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. & O. Coy's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday the 17th inst. at 2-39 p. m.

### RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... | 12-35 | 19-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ... | 13-20 | 21-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ... | 7-15 | 13-0 |
| Madras Mail ... | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail ... | 11-5 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class). | 6-45 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... | 19-30 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... | 12-20 | 14-30 |

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... | 8-55 | 21-30 |
| Guzerat Mail ... | 8-25 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express ... | 6-45 | 19-52 |

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March ......Under the Austrian Eagle...Wagner
Overture ......Poet and Peasant ......Suppe
Valse ......The Pink Lady ......Caryll
Selection ......The Count of Luxembourg..F. Lehar
Op. 101 No. 7..Humoreske ......Drorak
Fantasia on ...American National Airs ....M. Tobani
Case Walk ...A Coon Band Contest.........Pryor

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July was 1,728; daily average being 56; total of new cases 628.

THEOSOPHY.—Mr. Brij Mohanlal will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"Struggle on the Path in the light of Islam." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. The lecture is open to the Public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

THE MALARIA DEPARTMENT.—The Malaria Branch of the Health Department, has been shifted from the Health Department Head Office, and located on the third floor of the Dwarkadas Building No. 5 A Hornby Road, Fort. All communication pertaining to wells, cisterns, etc., and on the subject of malaria may please be addressed to the Special Assistant to the Health Officer, Malaria; at that address.

FORTHCOMING LECTURES:—Khawaja Kamal-ud-Din B. A., L. L B., pleader, Chief Court Punjab, Lahore, who has just been to the Bangalore and Poona Mohammadan Educational Conferences, will deliver several lectures during his stay in Bombay. His first two lectures come off to-day and to-morrow in the Cowasji Hall near Dhobi Talao at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) each day. The subjects of lectures are as follows:—Wednesday—Quran and other sacred books: Thursday—Prophet Mohammad and the founders of the other great religions of the world. Then lectures will be delivered in Urdu.

ENTERTAINMENT.—To meet His Holiness the Pirsaheb of Bagdad Moulana Syed Ibrahim Sarfuddin Efendi Kaderi, the President and members of Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay gave an evening party last night, at the Anjuman Hall Hornby Road. In response to the invitation of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and Mr. Hakim Mahomed Dayum, a large number of Mahomedan gentlemen attended the function. The building and the grounds were beautifully decorated and well illuminated; light refreshments—sharbut, fruit, etc., were provided.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6 a.m., on the 12th August to 6 a.m. on the 13th Aug.:—

| | Attacks. | Death. |
|---|---|---|
| Plague ... | nil | 1 |
| Total mortality from all causes... | | 115 |
| Same date last year... | | 70 |
| Small-pox ... | 1 | nil |
| Cholera ... | 8 | 5 |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

| | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. |
| | h m | ft. in. | h m | ft. in. |
| Aug. 14 | 0 31 a | 30 3 | m 5 48 | 14 5 |
| | | | 6 37 a | 15 11 |
| 15 | m 0 41 | 28 7 | m 6 33 | 14 11 |
| | 1 10 a | 30 0 | 7 19 a | 15 7 |
| 16 | m 1 27 | 28 6 | m 7 17 | 15 10 |
| | 1 48 a | 29 3 | 8 0 a | 15 7 |
| 17 | m 2 14 | 28 0 | m 8 2 | 17 2 |
| | 2 26 a | 28 2 | 8 41 a | 16 0 |
| 18 | m 3 4 | 27 2 | m 8 49 | 18 8 |
| | 3 5 a | 26 11 | 9 25 a | 16 8 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. 14 (Wednesday) „ | 6h 19m „ | 7h 7m |
| „ 15 (Thursday) „ | 6h 19m „ | 7h 7m |
| „ 16 (Friday) „ | 6h 19m „ | 7h 6m |
| „ 17 (Saturday) „ | 6h 20m „ | 7h 6m |
| „ 18 (Sunday) „ | 6h 21m „ | 7h 5m |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Aug. 13th, 1h. 27·6m. a. m.; First Quarter, 19th. 10h. 26·6m. p. m. Full Moon. 28 h. 1h. 23·9m. a.m; Last Quarter, Sept. 4th, 6h. 43·1m. p.m.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Faris, 737 tons Captain A. Fisher, sailed yesterday for Busreh &c. with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer India, 4,198 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian mails with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mazagon, 3279 tons, Captain F. W. Fry, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo.

The steamer Lord Dufferin, 3007 tons, Captain J. C. West, arrived in harbour on Monday from Barry, via Port said with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, the 12th August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R I M S Dufferin | Comdr Vines | R I M |
| R I M S Hardinge | Comdr Hordern | R I M |
| R I M S Palinurus | Comdr Taylor | Survey Boat |

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baron Palworth | 3137 | Cameron | T M & Co |
| Beckbergen | 2447 | Hond | T M & Co |
| Gymeric | 2598 | Cassack 1-8 | B Lang |
| Helios | 860 | Knudsen | F F C & Co |
| Kasara | 505 | King | M M & Co |
| Lingfield | 2614 | Hunt | R A Willis |
| Lord Dufferin | 3007 | West | W & A G & Co |
| Ocean | 2460 | Christiansen | The Bo Co |
| Putiala | 1922 | Whytehead | M M & Co |
| Queen Maud | 2775 | Currie | T Morrison & Co |
| Saifi | 565 | Morin | Arab S N Co |
| Shah Jehan | 2635 | McBean | Shah S N Co |
| Devanha | 4785 | Hickey...Shanghai ...28-8 | P & O Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Markgraf | 2315 | Tantren | Durban | 17-8 | A S & Co |
| C&R Toronto | 3949 | Pickering | K'chi | 16-8 | J Finlay & Co |
| F Pasha | 3839 | Elliott | Calcutta | 17-8 | T M & Co |
| G Faris | 737 | Thomson | Busreh | 14-8 | The Arab S L |
| H Satrunji | 547 | Hoosein | | | Bo S N Co |
| K Khosrou | 2410 | Hannah | Jeddah | 16-8 | Bo & P S N Co |
| M Bahadari | 829 | Ahmed | | | Bo S N Co |
| P Braunfels | 3558 | Ottman | Karachi | 17-8 | W & A G & Co |
| Q Budrie | 163 | Fisher | Busreh | | Arabs Steamers Ld |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Elysia | 3994 | Coverly | | | W & A G & Co |
| 3 Milton | 2024 | Williams | Naples | | W & A G & Co |
| 5 Polcevera | 1345 | Amezaga | Genoa | 20-8 | R Line |
| 6 Sardegna | 3229 | Murgio | Genoa | | R Line |
| 7 Culna | 3963 | Farquharson | Antwerp | 15-8 | M M & Co |
| 9 Gasler | 2143 | Schluten | Hamburg | 17-8 | Volkart Bros |
| 10 &11 India | 4198 | Gordon | Shanghai | 14-8 | P & O Co |
| 12&13 Himalaya | 3700 | Evans | | | P & O Co |
| 14 Lhasa | 750 | Manley | | | M M & Co |
| 15 Locksley Hall | 2310 | Crawford | Marseilles | | K Nixon & Co |
| 16 Kola | 570 | Elton | | | M M & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sarasvati | 443 | Ebrahim | | | Bo S N Co |
| Indravati | 573 | Ismail | B'nagar | | Bo S N Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Lord Dufferin | West | Barry, June 23 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Clan Fraser | Fisbenden | Marmugoa |
| | Hedwig Menzell | Janssen | Rotterdam |
| | Rabenfels | teinert | Calcutta |
| | Mazagon | Fry | Calcutta |
| | Faris | Fisher | Busreh, &c |

The steamer India, Captain Gordon, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Lord Dufferin, for Liverpool.
" Queen Maud, for Antwerp, &c.
" Locksley Hall, for Karachi.

## DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—18 bales wool, E Sheevji; 250 cwts cottonseed, N Dwarkadas; 270 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—100 bales savri cotton, J Kassam; 63 cask goat skins, Thos Cook and Son; 1,750 cwts oil cakes, The Jamshed Oil Mills.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—15 bales yarn. K Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—100 cwts gum M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Toronto s—5,446 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers 2,002 cwts myrabolams S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—49 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Queen Maud s—6,700 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.
Beckbergen s—500 cwts castorseed K. Devchand and Co; 1,000 cwts cattle horns, E Mahomed,
Gasler s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 8,000 cwts castorseed, and 2,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co 10,000 cwts mowraseed L Dreyfus and Co; 7,980 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Dufferin s—22,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts, linseed, 4 400 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 800 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co; 500 cwts cattle horns, J M Rahimtoola 2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 10,000 cwts linseed and 500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros,

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—166 bales savri cotton H. Shamji.

FOR NAPLES.

Milton s—6,027 cwts wheat C Boggiano and Co; 14,160 cwts wheat L. Dreyfus and Co; 8,000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—31 casks goat skin, E. N. Stein.
Lengfield s—6,753 tons manganeseore R. A. Willis.

FOR HONGKONG.

India s—5 1-4 cwt raisins, R Morarji and Co; 35 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 26 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, R Dungarsidas; 10 chest opium. H Ghensamdas; 35 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—90 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 25 chests opium, A E J Abraham; 5 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 15 chest opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 10 chests opium, C. Bomanji and Co; 118 chests opium, M Gajanand; 10 chests opium, H Kedarmal: 15 chests opium, K Kapurchand; 10 chests opium, R Bhoghasha; 10 chests opium, R Durgenidas; 59 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium G Kedarmal; 5 chests opium, F Sorabji; 23 chests opium G Ghobharmal.

**At Edinburgh High Court, Armgaard Karl Graves, a German, who represented himself as an Australian doctor, has been convicted under the Official Secrets Act of making or obtaining a code for communicating information regarding the Navy and land fortifications, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.**

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

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*BOMBAY GAZETTE*
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FACING THE SEA.
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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| GRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg. | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. | 4 6 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins.) | 4 0 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125° (in tins). | 4 0 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125° (in tins) | 4 0 0 | do. |
| do. Brand 125° (in bulk) | 3 6 0 | per 8 gallons |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
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is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 14th August, 1912.

## BRITISH SCIENCE GUILD AND EDUCATION.

THE latest report of the British Science Guild shows, not only the value of the work being done by the Guild, but also what a wide field is open to it for future endeavours. By its representations on the subject of scientific education, Government is materially assisted in the wise distribution of its grants and in the first instance recorded the Guild drew attention to the disparity between the Government grants for Agricultural Research in Britain and in other countries—with satisfactory results. Then in its pages we read that it is proposed to appoint a scientific committee to proceed to India, where foot and mouth disease is unfortunately very rife, to investigate the special characteristics of the desease, its etiology, the means by which it is contracted and practicable means of prevention. Work of vast importance is done by the Guild and its committees, and it is gratifying to note that in most, if not all, cases its recommendations are adopted. Printed as an appendix to the report is a paper by Professor R. A. Gregory on the Endowment, and Position of Science and Education, which commands attention, showing as it does the provision for education and scientific work and its position and prospects throughout the world. It is pointed out that the Carnegie Institution at Washington represents the most important private organisation in existence for the encouragement of research in science, with an income last year of £201,114 and expenditure of £134,320. A certain portion of the funds of the Carnegie Trust for the universities of Scotland is devoted to research, but the amount last year was under £8,000, which is indeed small in comparison with research grants in Washington, considering that the total income for the past decade amounted to a million and sixty-three thousand pounds. In France Prince Roland Bonaparte has placed at the disposal of the French Academy of Science a sum of ten thousand pounds—not to be considered as a capital sum, but as five annual grants, to be used in the promotion of research work in science. During the year the Aerotechnic Institute at Verseilles, founded by M. Deutsch de la Meurthe and endowed by him with a capital of twenty thousand pounds, was inaugurated. In South Africa, by the will of Dr. Bolus of Cape Town, munificent provision was made for scientific and educational objects, the late doctor having left in all some forty-eight thousand pounds for these purposes. In America Mr. D. O. Mills left £ 35,000, while in the British islands, though charitable bequests amount to about four millions per annum, only a small portion of this is for scientific or educational purposes.

On the subject of educational endowments, Professor Gregory frankly owns that any account of benefactions for educational purposes must begin with the United States, where provision for university work is made on a scale, beside which similar gifts in the United Kingdom are insignificant in comparison. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, for example, is an institution unlike anything in England. Its endowment is about two and a half millions, yielding an income of £118,000. If we had institutions of the kind in India, our educational difficulties would promptly disappear, trained teachers being available wherever they were wanted. In the United States last year but one the total amount of gifts and bequests for education was close upon four millions sterling. State assistance has been extended, while private benefactions of ten thousand pounds or theret abouts are so numerous that they cannot be included in the published list. The total gifts in money alone to the Columbia University of New York during the last ten years reached close on three and a half millions sterling. Finally the General Education Board of the United States made grants amounting to about a quarter of a million to universities and colleges. All the gifts were conditional upon certain amounts being subscribed by other bodies or individuals. Since Mr. Rockefeller gave his first contribution to the Board for the promotion of higher education, contributions have been made amounting to a million and a half towards a total of seven millions. As the result of these contributions the assets of fifty-one institutions have been increased by more than £3,800,000.

Turning to the British record we find that until recently the University of London received very little from private benefactors. The Royal Commission on University Education in London, published at the end of last year, dealt with the need of a permanent building for the University, "appropriate in design and importance, adequate in extent, and specially constructed for its proposes, situated conveniently for the work it has to do, bearing its name and under its own control." The Commissioners appealed to the generosity of benefactors in order that an endowment might be provided for a reconstituted university, and a new building may be available, which would be a visible sign of its recognition and acceptance as a great public institution. They remarked: "A great university is not self-supporting and can never be so. As an institution for learning, in which liberal education, instruction in the methods of advancing knowledge in a wide range of subjects, and the highest professional training, are combined with large scope for the free exercise of thought and with full opportunity of encouragement for the systematic prosecution of research, it can never exist financially on the fees of its students." The hint was not thrown away. An anonymous donor sent a hundred thousand pounds. The Drapers' Company, the Duke of Bedford and other anonymous donors, within a few days, subscribed £355,000, and Sir Francis Trippel, who is taking an active part in the scheme for acquiring the site, hopes to raise a million for the erection of university buildings of the Empire. These donations for higher education and research are described as being unusual as they are gratifying and the hope is expressed that they may be taken as an earnest of increased interest by men of wealth in institutions concerned with intellectual effort and the advancement of knowledge. Men of means in India have contributed generously, and more especially during the last few years, towards funds for the advancement of science and learning. Little mention is made of us in Professor Gregory's paper, but he notes with pleasure the Durbar grant, the raising of the fund for the education of Europeans and Eurasians and the university at Benares. But there is room for more even after the undertakings now in progress have been completed.

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A LITERARY CIVILIAN.

THE death that recently occurred at home of Mr. Henry Morris, a retired Madras Civilian, deserves more than passing notice as he was one of the few Anglo-Indians who devote their well-earned leisure after hard work in this country to literature and philanthropy. His career in the Madras Presidency, where he rose to be Judge of Godavery, was distinguished by a zeal for the welfare of the natives under him, and his efforts for their education were marked in several ways. He was for some time specially connected with the Department of Public Instruction as Inspector of Schools and took part in the establishment of the Madras University in 1857. In the previous year he wrote for the use of schools in this Presidency a short manual of Indian history which has since been very popular all over the country and was followed by a similar work on English history. Both these books were long and widely used, because their author knew well the wants and capacity of his readers. Though school books, these works, especially the former, possess considerable literary merit. Of the Godavari district, over whose judicial affairs he presided for many years and which he knew intimately, he wrote an excellent historical and statistical account which proves one of the best volumes in the series of Gazetteers of that Presidency. He retired at the early age of forty-five in 1875 and spent the last thirty-seven years in doing quiet and useful work for the Bible Society and similar philanthropic institutions. Of one of the founders of the Bible Society, Charles Grant, who also was an Indian Civilian in the last quarter of the eighteenth century and subsequently Director of the East India Company at home, he wrote a very good biography in which he brought out ably his character as a philanthropist. Grant not only exercised strong and effectural influence over the affairs of India in his time but also in a statesmanlike manner influenced the future of the people of this country by recommending the Company to undertake their instruction and education as part of the duty which it owed to the country from which it derived its rich revenues. Morris was chiefly attracted to Grant by his exertions in urging the duty of England in the enlightening of her Indian subjects, exertions which bore fruit after his death in 1823. This book he wrote as late in life as only eight years ago, when in his seventy-fifth year. The glimpses which it affords of the Anglo-Indian life in Bengal in the days of Warren Hastings whose contemporary Grant was, render it as interesting as it is valuable. Though in retirement he worked for the instruction of the people of India by publishing several handy biographical books giving in simple straightforward language accounts of great Anglo-Indian rulers, especially those who, like Messrs. Elphinstone and Thomason, were known for their sympathy towards India. These books were published by the Christian Literature Society of Madras and had a wide circulation. His lives of the Governors-General of India also contain much information, not easily obtainable elsewhere except in bulky form, and are more useful than many a larger and more pretentious work. Mr. Mooris who was born so long ago as 1829 came of a family which had long hereditary connection with India. His father was a Madras Civilian and his grandfather was a well known Bombay Civilian in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His cousin of nearly the same age was Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the unusually long period of fifteen years. His brother, the well known Father John Morris, became a Catholic and took a prominent part among writers of that Church on philosophical subjects.

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PEACE PLATITUDES.

MR. NORMAN Angell has been followed in his passionate clamour against the economic crime of war by Mr. Grane who bases his argument against conflict on the claim that war is ethically wrong. He reasserts the old contention that no motive justifies the resort to force for the accomplishment of any national purpose. We have heard this declared so frequently, and admitted so frequently, that it has almost passed into the realm of platitude. War has long been allocated a place among the evils of life, and up to this moment so little has the world changed, so like are we to the old Adam that we still have to regard it as a necessary evil. And in this age of rapidly increasing armaments, it is a notable fact that even those world Powers which are the most energetic in building their armies and navies, and improving their machinery of war, all declare emphatically and with every show of sincerity, that they want peace. It is so with Britain, and equally the case with Germany. When the history of our time comes to be written, the historian will find in this his greatest problem—how to reconcile an insane race for supremacy with a professed desire for peace. At the same time it must be remembered that there is a school, divided between England and the Continent, which claims that preparedness for war is a sure guarantee of peace, in other words, an expression of the distrust in which the nations hold each other; and not until this distrust has been dissipated, entirely and without reserve, will any progress be made in the attainment of the ideals for which Mr. Angell and Mr. Grane stand. Those interested in the peace movement claim, when they meet in conference each year, that they achieved certain successes. Where are they? True, occasionally we hear of nations coming into agreement regarding treaties for arbitration, but, it may be asked, Have all the arbitration treaties concluded, let us say in the last decade, caused one ship less to be laid down? We do not think they have, nor do we think if favourable opportunity presented itself to-morrow for an act of national aggrandizement it would be neglected if the Power concerned could be certain that it could face the resulting war with equanimity and hope of success.

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THE PANAMA CANAL.

THOSE responsible for American policy in the matter of the Panama Canal tolls have succeeded in evoking widespread opposition. The first protest came from Europe where Great Britain, acting for the greater portion of the mercantile world, objected earnestly to the exemption of American shipping from the canal levy. This protest was taken up and reiterated in a surprising manner in the United States' press, an influential section of which supported the British contention that the measure in which the Canal tolls was dealt with contravened the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. Mr. Roosevelt then threw himself into the fray, and when declaring the Progressive platform on which he stood for the Presidency suggested that American coasting craft should be exempted from the payment of Canal dues. Probably, this suggestion would not have aroused much criticism but for another provision in the Bill which excludes ships owned by American railroads from the Canal. The railway authorities have now added their voice to the opposition declaring that this particular provision establishes a monopoly for the coasting trade. The Press continue their attack, combining to criticise "in the warmest language," the Bill, and describing it as an act of incredible folly and wanton selfishness. The fight over this important question of public policy threatens to rival in intensity and bitterness that of the election itself, and if we mistake not it will have a considerable bearing on the chances of the Republican and Progressive candidates. next November.

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THE HOME RULE WRANGLE.

THE wrangle between Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Bonar Law is not a very edifying business. Sir Edward Carson, Mr. F. E. Smith, and their friends, must have known what would be the effect of their stirring-up in Ulster, and we presume they were, and are, prepared to undertake the fullest responsibility for their words and actions. But Mr. Churchill does not believe there will be civil war in Ulster: neither does Mr. Bonar Law, and this being so we are at a loss to understand why these doughty champions of the opposing schools should waste time in talking of it. This is particularly so in view of the fact that before Ulster can be excluded from the Union the people of Great Britain must be asked for a definite mandate. It is not even certain at the moment whether Mr. Asquith can long delay his appeal, for, in more than one authoritative political quarter at Home, it is anticipated that the Government will not retain its uncomfortable holding much longer. On the other hand, it is possible that the Ministry will endeavour to fulfil its pledges and carry the measure to the doors of the Lords—where we may be sure it will remain.

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THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. "Moldavia" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 12th instant.

SIR B. ROBERTSON, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, will pay a short visit to Simla next month.

## THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 26.

### ATHLETICS.

It is instructing to read the suggestions being made for the improvement of British athletics, most of the suggestions come from people who were not present at the games and the ideas trotted out quite miss the point in most cases. What happened at Stockholm was nothing more or less than the writer predicted. What English athletes are suffering from, is a lack of enthusiasm. We want men to take up athletics keenly for sports sake alone, and not for prizes when we can bring this about, the cracks will think it an honour to represent their Empire. The Press and the public shows indifference until the men are beaten, when there is a nine days' wonder and all is forgotten again. It happened in 1908, and though a few keen lovers of athletics have tried to bring about an improvement, their efforts have been coldly received and actually hampered by those who should help, owing to petty jealousy. The athletic authorities governing in England, together with those controlling things at the Universities and Public Schools, care nothing about England's prestige. It is no use attempting to gloss over this fact. The A. A. A. shuts a deaf ear to all the suggestions to institute javelen, discus and other championships which figure at the Olympic Games. The Public Schools and Universities are equally indifferent, their athletic season still being held at an impossible time of the year, and all over when athletics should commence. There is some excuse for the 'Varsity athlete standing aloof from open athletic competition, the rank still now consisting of a very mixed class indeed. We do not want snobbishness on the field of sport, but it is no wonder gentlemen decline to share a dressing room with athletes whose linen and body need washing, and whose language is a disgrace. Seeing my countrymen beaten at Stockholm was not nearly so hard to bear as the knowledge that the conduct of some of them would lower England in the estimation of the Swedes. It made one long for National Military training, which would soon teach men how to respect themselves and others.

### SATISFACTORY.

The recent happenings at Stockholm really ought to lead to good, but your correspondent will be pleasantly surprised should the authorities rise to the occasion in a proper manner. So many seem blind to the actual facts, and refuse to listen to those who would enlighten them. One good thing to record is that the writer's idea of a British Empire team, instead of sectional teams, is at last gaining in favour. This was urged prior to the 1908 Games and advocated in and out of season since. The writer brought the subject to the notice of Mr. Merrick of the Canadian A. U. during the Festival of Empire sports in 1911, and that gentleman talked it over with Mr. R. Coombes of Australia. The latter officially brought it up in conference with the English A. A. A. officials, but the usual shilly shally policy was followed. The matter is now real hot, and from what one could gather at Stockholm, there is some likelihood that the absurd division of our forces into sections (five for the cycle race) may be ended.

### OLYMPIC CRACKS BEATEN.

Several Olympic cracks have been defeated, since competing at Stockhalm. One of the most important happenings was the meeting of Hans Braun of Germany, and J. E. Meredith of America in a 800 metres race at Berlin, last Sunday. It was a case of the Stockholm race over agrain, only this time Braun was the winner. He ran the distance in 1 min. 54 7-10 secs., beating the American by two yards. The time is 3 secs, slower than at Stockholm and that both men were below that form, is understandable. Meredith is only a lad; and it was easy to see that the great effort he made when winning at the Olympic Games took so much out him, that he was stale and in need of a rest. Moreover, he had not got the wonderful M. W. Sheppard to cut out the pace. It was certainly the latter who was mainly responsible for Braun's defeat at Stockholm.

Another feature of the Berlin meeting was the success of Rau over Lippencutt in the 100 metres, though the American turned the tables in the 200 metres race.

Coming nearer home, Corp. Hutson, who so pluckily gained third place from the American cracks in the 5,000 metres at Stockholm, was well beaten in a 3 miles level race at Chelmsford last Saturday, his victor being F. J. Bridge of Birmingham, who was not selected for the British Olympic team Hutson has had too much running, yet he turned out in the 3 miles Army championship at Aldershot on Wednesday and romped home a winner.

### A GREAT CYCLIST.

The amateur cyclists of France are nearly so classy as their professional brethren, but they are not to be dismissed lightly. When therefore W. J. Bailey of England easily be at the best in the French Grand Prix, it was perhaps only natural that critics across the Channel should compare him with the great Arthur Zimmerman. This is indeed a high compliment, but even English authorities pause before bracketing the Poly rider with the lengthy American. We are hoping Bailey will be a competitor for the world's amateur sprint championship once more and if he defends his title, the Americans will be pleased with his fine riding.

Bailey is not the only string to England's bow, one of the newer cracks in E. W. Stanford of the Birchfield Hamers being worthy of notice. The manner he slipped past Victor Johnson and R. Player at the finish of a half mile scratch race at Birmingham on Saturday, was an object lesson in head-work. Johnson had his eye on Player all through the last 300 yards, and Stanford trailed behind until the last 30 yards, when he flashed past on the outside. Head work wins many races, particularly in cycling, and Stanford certainly does exercise good judgment.

### FOOTBALL MATTERS.

General satisfaction is expressed over the decision of the Football Association that extra time (30 mins.) shall be played in the final of the English Cup, should the teams be level at the end of time proper. This concession to popular opinion is good, and will help make the final still more attractive.

Those of us, and we are many, who are keenly interested in South African Rugby eagerly awaited the names of the men who will wear the springbok on English Rugby fields during the coming football season. Not many of the boys who came over with Paul Roose remain, and we shall miss the speedy Loubster, though fortunately Krige is still available.

Whilst in Stockholm the writer heard Ralf Rose the Californian shot putter, comparing American college football with Rugby and Association. Neither of the English games gives mere weight and strength the same opportunity of shining as the American game, but if the South Africans could arrange to meet worthy rivals in the United States, the Americans would soon recognise that there are many points of the game worth admiring.

### PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Physical culture is gradually spreading in England, though it will probably take many years before we can turn out such teams (men and women) of gymnasts as one saw at the Olympic games doing duty for Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Italy and Norway. Its benefits are apparent and home a example is furnished by the case of Justice Miles. This wonderful veteran retains his activity in a remarkable manner as instanced by his recent success in defending the M. C. C. gold racquet. Major Cooper Key, winner of the silver racquet, was his rival for premier honours, but the holder proved his superiority by 13 set to 1.

### EXCITING CRICKET.

A cricket match of three days' duration, often with no definite result, may well be termed a dull sort of game to watch, Playing, however, is another thing, and looking on is not the only side of the matter. That such alteration as would enable a game to be brought to a definite conclusion inside one day would be desirable, the writer feels convinced. Exciting finishes, however, are not unknown under present rules, as we saw at Lord's this week. The match was the first meeting of Warwickshire (1911 Champions) and Middlesex. One of the incidents of the game was the taking of three wickets with successive balls by J. T. Hearne, pretty good for a veteran of 44. In all he took 9 wickets for 66, whilst Tarrant securred 9 for 94. Middlesex went in a second time requiring 65 runs, with 50 minutes to get them in. Twenty were still wanting with only ten minutes remaining, but the runs were obtained with two minutes to spare. The Warwickshire fielders changed over at the double to save time, and that they thus contributed to their own defeat, is a splendid testimony for the manner cricket teaches one how to play the game.

### MEAD'S BIG INNINGS.

P. Mead of Hampshire enjoys the distinction of having made the highest individual total against the Australian team during the present tour. His not-out innings of 160 at Southampton this week was a worthy effort and must have pleased him after his inability to show his true form when on tour in Australia. Another excellent performance during the match was the bowling of Kennedy. His 11 wickets for 181 against such noted players was fine and a big factor in the defeat of the visitors.

### RANJI IN FORM.

The spectators at the Lancashire v. Sussex match at Brighton this week had a treat whilst the Jam Sahib (Ranji) was at the wicket. His innings of 176 was worthy of his best days. He went in fourth and was last out, his hits including twenty-three 4's, the century being his third of the season.

### THE TURF.

Only a few months have elapsed since Lomond and White Star were prominent Derby favourites. Both have sadly fallen since and that white Star will ever do big things now looks doubtful. He was one of the runners for the St. George's Stakes at Liverpool this week, but could only get third, another noted failure was Lorenzo (fourth.) The winner turned up in Hector who will now have supporters for the St. Leger. The son of St. Amant Hecuba ran a game race, but 11 furlongs is a different matter to the St. Leger course, so that a waiting policy would seem advisable.

### OUR JOKREY.

The Turf is very cosmopolitan, as the nationalities of the owners and jockeys goes to show. One of the latest visiting horseman is Berde of the West-Indies, who has finished at the top of the winning jockeys' list in his own country. He rode Pendent in the Belvor Castle Handicap at Leicester and had the satisfaction of catching the judges' eye. Another visiting jockey, though an old one in Danny Maher, was not so fortunate at the meeting. He fancied his chance on Eaton Boy for the Royal Handicap, but his luck was right out. He broke a leather on the way to the post, and in the race the other one went which spoilt any chance he may have had of winning.

### IN GENERAL.

Maple Leap IV, selected to represent England in the British International Motor-boat trophy races (held by America) met with a mishap this week, but it is not to be a serious matter.

Jack Goldswain put in some hard training for his boxing match with Arthur Duncan at the ring and managed to knock out his rival in four rounds.

History repeated itself in the King's Prize shoot at Bisley, this year's event going to A. G. Sulton, whose father carried off the corresponding event (the Queen's Prize) in 1888. Fulton had to get 9 with his last two shots at 1,000 yards. The first was an inner, just outside the bull, but he found the middle of the target with his last shot.

## A RAILWAY WASHAWAY.

### Unimportant Breach on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

We understand that the washaway which has occurred on the B. B. and C. I. Railway does not seriously obstruct traffic. The Sanganer-Sawai-Madhopur line on which it has happened, is only a small branch line about 60 miles in length, running through Jaipur territory, which connects the Rajupatana-Malwa Railway with the Nagda-Muttra line. The through traffic, which passes over it, is very small, and it is almost entirely employed for local purposes.

The site of the washaway is 41 miles from Sawai-Madhopur. It has been caused by the very heavy rains which have recently fallen in this hilly country and has led to the bursting of a bund. The embankment which is 30 feet high, has been washed away for a distance of 200 feet and it will not be repaired for another three or four days. In the meantime all traffic is stopped on this line.

The obstruction of the G. I. P. Railway at Sandalpur, which was caused by a fall of rock, has been cleared.

## SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DHULIA.

A Press Note issued last evening says:—Sheth Gulabchand Hiralal of Dhulia has offered to the District Local Board, West Khandesh, an endowment of Rs. 4,000 for the foundation of two scholarships to be held in the name of his late uncle Snamlal Ramlal at the proposed technical school, Dhulia, and the offer has been accepted by the Board. The Governor in Council has received this information with satisfaction, and the Collector has been asked to convey the acknowledgments of Government to Sheth Gulabchand for his offer.

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THE *Punjab Advocate*, a vernacular newspaper published at Mianwali, has been called upon by the Punjab Government to furnish security of Rs. 2,000.

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IN connection with the protest of some newspapers against the expulsion of Brahmans and Pundits from Afghanistan by order of the Amir, it is understood that there has been no such general expulsion ordered, but certain Hindus, who were under suspicion of being mischief-makers, were summarily directed to return to India. Action now is only taken against obnoxious individuals.

# MEXICAN REBELS' CRIME.

## TRAIN AMBUSHED IN A CANYON.

## 55 Soldiers and Passengers Murdered.

## "MUTILATED, TORTURED AND BURNT."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MEXICO CITY, AUG. 13.

A train has been ambushed by the followers of Zapata in the canyon of Cuantla at Morelos, and 35 soldiers and 20 passengers have been killed.

LATER.

Telegrams from Mexico report that the ambushed travellers were robbed, tortured, mutilated and finally burnt. They included Mr. Strauss, the United States Consul in Uruguay.

The Zapata party have captured Ixtapa and killed the entire garrison.

A hundred rural guards and a hundred townspeople are now advancing towards Toluca.

# PANAMA CANAL.

## Strenuous Opposition to the Measure.

NEW YORK, AUG. 12.

The provision in the Panama Bill which excludes ships owned by the American railroads from the Canal, is arousing the fiercest opposition in railroad circles, where it is declared that the provision establishes a monopoly for the coasting trade.

The American Press combines in the attack on the Bill which it criticises in the warmest language, describing it as an act of incredible folly and wanton selfishness.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The Royal Mail Company has placed contracts for four liners, 650 feet in length, specially for the Panama Canal traffic. A boom in shipbuilding is anticipated, arising from Anglo-German rivalry to secure the Panama traffic.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 13.

The Senate and House of Representatives are now conferring on the Panama Canal Bill. It is now thought that the House will concur in the Senate's amendment to exempt coasting vessels from tolls.

# HOME RULE.

## Mr. Bonar Law Replies to Mr. Churchill.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Mr. Churchill's letter to the Liberals of Dundee, declares that the Government manœuvred themselves into positions in which they thought they could carry Home Rule against the will of the majority of the electors.

"Mr. Churchill," says Mr. Bonar Law, "is right in thinking that I do not anticipate civil war. There would have been real danger of civil war if the Government had been allowed to move blindly towards the precipice without clear warning of the perils in front. They know now that if they attempt, without first obtaining the sanction of the electors, to drive Ulster out of the Union, the attempt will be resisted, not only by the Loyalists of Ireland, but by an overwhelming majority of the people of Britain, and the attempt will not be made."

ULSTER'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

Demonstrations were held at Londonderry and Dungannon yesterday to celebrate the relief of Londonderry. Twenty thousand persons were present, and speeches were delivered advocating a vigorous resistance to Home Rule.

# THE EARTHQUAKES.

## Further Disastrous Shocks at Gallipoli.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 12.

Three further earthquake shocks were experienced in Galipoli to-day.

The hotel was destroyed by fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 13.

The loss of life and destruction caused by the earthquake is more serious than was believed at first. Distress is intense.

Whole families are stated to have perished either by the earthquake or by fire.

The British Seamen's Hospital has sent stores, and the Embassies have offered the use of guardships to convey supplies.

# EIGHTH TEST MATCH.

## Easy English Victory over the South Africans.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The eighth test match began at the Oval to-day. The weather was cold and threatening, and the wicket difficult. The spectators numbered 8,000.

South Africa, batting first, compiled 95. Taylor and Snooke were top scorers with 23 runs each. Barnes took five wickets for 28 and Woolley five for 41 runs.

England replied with 176, of which Hobbs scored 68. Faulkner took seven wickets for 84 runs. Stumps were drawn early on account of bad light.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The match was resumed to-day in dull weather. The wicket was difficult. There were 5,000 people present.

South Africa went in again and scored 93, of which Nourse contributed 42. Barnes took eight wickets for 29 runs. He bowled superbly, breaking both ways.

England then went in again and made fourteen runs without the loss of a wicket, thus winning the match by ten wickets.

# ICEBERG COLLISION.

## Startling Report by the Liner "Corsican."

## 200 PASSENGERS SAFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MONTREAL, AUG. 13.

The captain of the "Corsican," which has two hundred passengers aboard, has sent a wireless message stating that the ship struck an iceberg while going slow.

She was damaged in the stem, but was not making water.

The message added that she was continuing her voyage to Liverpool.

# ITALO-TURKISH WAR.

## Another Bombardment at Hodeida.

HODEIDA, AUG. 12.

The Italian cruisers, "Piemonte" and "Aretusa," shelled the military building and camp outside the town throughout the day of July 26th. Two magazines exploded, causing a conflagration which lasted two days.

The damage is estimated at £100,000.

The casualties were three killed and five wounded.

[The "Piemonte," cruiser, was built at Elswick in 1888, and is a small vessel displacing 5,000 tons. Her principal armament consists of ten 4·7in. guns. The "Aretusa" is a still smaller craft and was built at Leghorn in 1891. Displacement about 900 tons. Her principal armament is one 4·7in. gun, with six 6-prs. and three 1-pr.]

# AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

## The Second Largest on Record.

NEW YORK, AUG. 12.

A telegram from Georgia says that Mr. Wadley, President of the Southern States Cotton Corporation, after a Conference with the Directors, has announced that he will sail for Germany on Wednesday, to negotiate the financing of the cotton crop up to three hundred million dollars.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

Private reports of the cotton crop estimate that it will be the second largest in the history of the United States.

# AMERICAN CROPS.

## Abundance Likely to Reduce World's Prices.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

A report of the United States' Secretary for Agriculture predicts record-breaking crops. He estimates their total value at eight hundred millions sterling, and says that the abundance should result in a reduction of the cost of living all over the world.

# SAD FATALITY.

## British General's Son Killed by Train.

BOULOGNE, AUG. 12.

Mr. William Anderson, eighteen years of age, son of Major-General Charles Anderson, General Officer Commanding South China, was killed to-day by the Calais-Bale express at a level crossing near Boulogne.

Mr. Anderson's mother, and two of his brothers, who were accompanying him, escaped.

# CANADIAN NAVY.

## Warning to the British Authorities.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The *Times'* correspondent at Toronto telegraphs that the Liberal paper, *Globe*, insists on Canadians settling their own naval defence.

It adds that a demonstration of battleships in Canadian waters, and a speech-making campaign by Mr. Churchill, will imperil the prospect of united Canadian action.

# THE 12TH OF AUGUST.

## Reported to be the Coldest on Record.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

Yesterday was the coldest 12th of August on record, and was twenty degrees below the average. Persistent rain fell, and four degrees of frost were registered in some parts of England. Furs are the fashionable wear.

# THE LATE MIKADO.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

Prince Henry of Prussia will leave for Japan on the 20th instant to represent the Kaiser at the funeral of the late Emperor.

The Prince will travel *via* Siberia to Kiauchau proceeding thence by warship.

# SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

OTTAWA, AUG. 13.

Durnan has challenged Barry to row on the Thames, in the Autumn, for the world's championship,

# ELECTROCUTIONS.

NEW YORK, AUG. 13.

A negro and six Italians were electrocuted in Sing Sing prison yesterday. This is the largest number executed in one day up to date.

# PUTUMAYO ATROCITIES.

## Appeal to Roman Catholics in America.

## CRUELTIES NOT YET ENDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The British Charge d'Affaires at Washington has drawn the attention of the State Department to the proposed despatch of a Catholic mission to Putumayo, and has appealed to Cardinal Gibbons to co-operate. The Charge says that cruelties in the rubber district continue.

NEW PRESIDENT OF PERU.

Senor William Billinghurst, son of an English merchant, and a non-party man, has been elected President of Peru.

# BRITISH AVIATION.

## Successful Military Displays on Salisbury Plain.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

Army aviators gave fine exhibitions over Salisbury Plain to-day. Experts say that the battalion is the rival of any army in the world.

De Haviland created a British record of altitude, attaining a height of 9,500 feet with a passenger. He remained in the air for three hours.

# THE PLANTERS AND RAILWAYS

## Discussion by United Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG. 13.

When the subject of railways was considered at the United Planters' Conference, Sir Hugh Daly, British Resident, who was present as a visitor, intimated that Mr. Wood, of the Railway Board, would be in Bangalore to-day to discuss with the Mysore Durbar and himself the general railway policy which it was hoped to follow.

The Association's representative on the Legislative Council being away in England had authorised the Chairman to say that no specific work had occupied him during the past year, but he had got into touch with Indian members of the Council and found that zemindars and other large land-owners were more extensively represented than the planters and that it was time the Government was approached on the subject.

The Scientific Officer of the Association having now prepared his report for the year the following resolutions were passed :—

1. That the Governments of India (through Madras) and Mysore, Travancore and Cochin be asked to take steps towards the general standardization of weights and measures in India, and that all Chambers of Commerce in India be asked to support the resolution.

2. That Government be once more approached in regard to the opening up and development of the province of Coorg by means of railway connection with the outer world.

3. That this Assocation endorses the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of Karachi, and considers that the action of the Secretary of State is entirely contrary to the best interest of India and that the money at present invested at ridiculously small interest at Home could be much better utilized for the construction of light railways and communication roads, which are urgently needed in the interest of the community generally, and suggests that in the event of Government being unable immediately to finance the proposed schemes it should withdraw all opposition to private enterprise.

At the office of the United Association this morning, Mrs Abbott, wife of the Chairman, unveiled the portrait of Mr. G. L. Ackworth, past Chairman, (1896), and planting Member of Council (1900-1903).

Incidentally Mr. Abbott remarked that in the matter of regulating emigration, the labour problem, and railways, Government had hitherto "pooh-poohed" all their proposals, even refusing to allow them to pay for their own railways. For some reason they had for years been up against a stone wall. Perhaps it was healthy for them to be left out in the cold; when they were restored to favor it would have been a lesson to them.

Delegates and visitors then went over to the annual exhibition of coffee pulping machinery and samples of South Indian planting products arranged in the same room.

# RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 13.

The Rangoon rice market has lately received a decided set-back, and this is being welcomed in circles where it was felt that a prolonged continuance of the abnormally high prices ruling during July last, would result sooner or later in a critical situation, and bring perhaps in its wake an increase in violent crimes.

It is an acknowledged fact that the demand in the Rangoon market governs the price over all the provinces in Burma, and there has not been a single district, which has not benefited by large appreciation in values; but some apprehension was lately expressed lest high prices shoulp tempt merchants to overselling, and with a short crop the stock available for home consumption during the present rains should be insufficient. Happily, however, these fears have been falsified and the majority of the districts hold stocks sufficing for local requirements till the new harvest. With the exception of Akyab and two or three other districts, the estimate of arrivals of grain in Rangoon up-to-date is calculated to amount to some 2,360,000 tons of rice while 65,000 tons are still to come in.

# THE KHOST REBELLION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 13.

The tribal levies, which went from Jelalabad, Ningrahar and Leghman to assist in suppressing the rebellion in Khost received Rs. 10 per man from the Kabul Durbar as "batta." The Amir has remitted all arrears of revenue due by the Khostwals. The extraordinary clemency shown was doubtless due to revelations of the tyranical methods followed by the late Governor which brought about the rising in the first instance.

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**Serious and to some extent permanent injury is being caused to the trade of the Port of London by the dock strike, which has led to the diversion of many ships to other ports. During June the tonnage dealt with in the London docks was 900,000 tons less than in the corresponding month last year**

# AFFAIRS IN TIBET.

## Dalai Lama's Remarkable Edict to his People.

## "THE WILL OF HEAVEN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 13.

The Special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman*, at Kalimpong, says that according to a current report the Tibetans are making fresh endeavours to invest Lhassa under the personal guidance of Dorjieff.

The Dalai Lama, it is said, has ordered the the lamas either to take arms against the Chinese or to pay blood-money and most of the lamas are paying the amount ordered in lieu of service.

A most interesting document in Tibetan has been seized and forwarded by a Chinese official at Batang purporting to be issued by the Dalai Lama. It says :—

"Let it be proclaimed that the people of China have overthown the rule of their Emperor and established a new Government. Henceforth, Chinese officials and troops for Tibet will be sent by this new Government. They will be men of indeterminable standard wearing dresses diametrically different to common usage.

For the time being all couriers in the Chinese service should abandon their posts until further orders.

From this time onward all Chinese official documents for transmission to Lhassa should be destroyed or refused, and all orders issued by the Chinese officals defied.

Transport ponies should not be supplied to Chinese in blue dress as they are sent by the new Government. The hire paid is insufficient to cover cost. Why should our people suffer in return for which we get no protection from the Chinese soldiers? Where is the blessing?

Now, all Jongpens and village elders are commanded to swear by their blood and unite with a common purpose for resisting encroachments upon our sovereign rights by Chinese officials and troops. As they curtail our powers and violate treaties, their conduct is not conducive to the peace and order in the country presence has compelled our people to fly to the four corners of the earth and their oppressions is beyond description.

From the past it may be safely inferred that the future policy of new China will be to send us to perpetual darkness without a return ticket. Let all our Jongpens summon up their moral courage and righteous anger to expel all Chinese within their respective jurisdictions, and jealously guard against their ingress into other places so that extermination of our oppressor may be complete.

This is for the good of the country and in obedience to the will of heaven.

Let all unremittingly obey. Dated Dragon month, Golden mouse year.

REPUTED DEFEAT OF TIBETAN CHINESE.

KALIMPONG, AUG. 13.

A special correspondent states:—

To-day I received particulars of the last big battle fought near Lhasa on July 18th. The Tibetans resolved to try to recapture Tsemchogling, one of the Royal monastries. It is situated on the opposite side of the Kyicher River. From Lhasa the Tibetans divided their force into three detachments of about 500 each. One lot made a detour to attack the rear while the other two contingents made flank attacks.

The Chinese managed to float their machine gun accros the river on skin rafts and routed the upper flank and rear attacking parties. Seeing this the other Tibetan party fled. The Tibetans are said to have lost 600 in killed and wounded.

# THE INDUS.

## Effects of Excessive Rainfall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUG. 13.

The Indus River at Sukkur is now over the 20 feet 6 inches level and flood are imminent. Instead of too little rain the country is now beginning to call aloud that it has had too much water and a break would be very welcome.

# CROSS-COUNTRY RACING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG. 13.

The final of the Marathon Race for the Challenge Cup given by Haji Ibrahim Buksh was run last night. As regards the 9th (Secunderabad) Division, three teams of one officer and 19 men each competed over a six mile cross-country course with the following result:—The Oxford and Bucks Regiment were first with 619 points, the Leisester Regiment second with 570, and the Sherwood Foresters third with 541. Sergt. Ennins, Sherwood Foresters, was the first man in, his time being 34 mins. 28 secs., but Lieut. Wyncott of that regiment failed to finish. Lieut. Murphy was the officer with the winning team. The Cup was afterwards presented by General Mackenzie Kennedy.

The cross-country race of five miles, in connection with the central assault-at-arms, which opens to-morrow, was won this morning by No. 10 Company, Sappers and Miners, the 101st Grenadiers being second, and No. 13 Company, Sappers, third. Five other teams competed.

# SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 13.

Mr. Claude Hill, a member of the Bombay Executive Council, visited the Servants of India Society this morning and was shown over the buildings, and introduced to about twenty members present by Mr. Devadhar. He expressed much interest in the work of the Society.

# ANOTHER CALCUTTA STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 13.

Bullock-cart drivers working at the jetties struck work on Saturday, because a European firm of cart-owners placed their carts at the disposal of the Port Commissioners at a lower rate than the one usually accepted. Traffic was suspended on Sunday and yesterday, but this morning the strikers returned to work. In consequence of the strike there was a great accumulation of work at the jetties which it will take two days to clear.

# BANK OF BURMA.

## Mr. Noble's Application Dismissed with Costs.

## THE NEXT DIVIDEND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 13.

Mr. Justice Robinson, after hearing Mr. N. M. Cowasjee for Mr. M. A. P. Noble on his petition praying that the Court should order the official liquidator to take the views of the Advisory Committee on various matters, passed orders to-day.

His Honour said he had so far recognised six gentlemen as representing the general body of creditors and he had placed on record his intention to take their views on such of the questions that the official liquidator brought before the Court for directions as he considered proper. Beyond this his Honour declined to go. An appeal was presented against his order, but it was rejected. The present application is one which, if granted, means that his previous decision was made of little or no effect. It prayed that the official liquidator should take the views of what it calls the Advisory Committee on all points before coming to Court, whereas his Honour reserved to the Court the decision as to their being consulted.

The first four paragraphs are all to this purpose and really only amount to a review of his previous order. The fifth paragraph asked for a general order for the inspection of all books, papers, etc., by any member of the Advisory Committee. Mr. Cowasjee, in his arguments, said that a local representative would be appointed. This merely meant a very constant source of friction and annoyance to the official liquidator without any apparent advantage.

Lastly, the application asks for the payment of a further dividend. The official liquidator had that in view at the earliest possible opportunity and his Honour saw no reason to pass any such order. There was no part of the application by Mr. Noble that his Honour could see any adequate reason for granting, and it was rejected with costs.

# THE NEW DELHI.

## Rapid Progress in Erecting Buildings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, AUG. 13.

Extraordinarily rapid progress is being made with the buildings in temporary Delhi. The south wing of the Secretariat will soon be ready for occupation. The temporary works offices which are at present in Metcalfe House are going into Secretariat buildings so that Metcalfe House can be got ready for the Additional Members of Council. The Post Office in the temporary city near the Secretariat is also well in hand. The telephone wires underground and overhead are nearing comletion and will soon be in working order. The Central Exchanuge will be somevhere near the Scaretariat, probably, in the new Post Office.

THE POLICE FORCE.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 13.

It is rumoured that when the Government calls for police officers for duty at the new capital of Delhi, preference will be given to up-country men and, if possible, to those who have already served in Delhi. There are a number of these officers at present serving in the Calcutta Police, many of whom are very anxious to return to the new capital. Selections will probably be made from the Calcutta Police at the end of the current month,

# THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 13.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, this afternoon, a resolution was adopted to express the loss the country has sustained by the death of Mr. A. O. Hume. Steps are to be taken to perpetuate his memory in Bengal.

The meeting protested against the inadequate representation of Indians on the Public Service Commission and urged the additional appointment of nonofficial Indians.

# INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 13.

The Hon. Mr. T. V. Sheshagiri Iyer presided over a largely attended public meeting, at which the following resolutions were passed.:—

This meeting of the citizens of Madras respectfully dissents from the interpretation put by the Secretary of State for India on para 3 of the despatch of the Government of India dated 25th August, 1911, and resolves to strive for the goal of Indian political aspirations formulated in Article 1 of the constitution of the Indian National Congress Organisation, viz., the attainment by the people of India of a system of government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members.

# "BY AIR TO INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 13.

Prominent residents of Burma have been asked to become patrons of a Company organised in London under the name of "By Air to India" and to offer prizes. The flight to India from England will take place in the latter part of October and India will be reached in 12 days.

# RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 13.

Mr. W. H. Wood, Senior Member of the Railway Board, accompanied by Mr. Muirhead, Agent, South Indian Railway, and others recently visited Pondicherry and had an interview with the French Governor. Later, he proceeded to Negapatam and went on to Pama, Pamban and Danuskodi where he inspected the bridging of the Pamban Pass and works at Danushkodi in connection with the Indo-Ceylon Railway junction. Mr. Wood leaves Madras to-night for Bangalore to see the Hon. Sir Hugh Daly, Resident in Mysore.

# AN AMAZING CRIME.

## Suitor Murdered in Calcutta Police Court.

## WEALTHY HINDU VICTIM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 13.

A sensational murder took place in the Lal Bazar Police Court here to-day. A wealthy Hindu, named Maturah Singh, had attended the court in connection with a case in which an ex-police constable, named Chatoo Singh, appeared as complainant. A man named Ramadeen and two others were charged with culpable homicide. The case was dismissed and the parties left the court, but when Maturah Singh who had been assisting the accused, got into Lal Bazar Street he was attacked by Chatoo Singh and two associates, all armed with knives. He received two or three cuts and ran back into the court.

He was chased up the stairs by three men and when he got inside the court building was seized and so slashed with a dao that he died while on the way to hospital.

Chatoo Singh and two others were arrested and the arrest of the fourth man who is believed to have been waiting outside with the weapon was ordered.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 13.

Brigadier General Wapshare, Commanding Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, will be transferred to the Bangalore Brigade on the departure on leave of Major General Mackenzie Kennedy in September next.

Colonel F. W. G. Wadeson, I.A., has been appointed to the Command of Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade.

Lieut. E. L. Caldecott is posted to No 81 Siege Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Rurki on vacating the appointment of Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

Lieut. H. G. Lee-Warner, No, 11 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Jubbulpore, is transferred to the 47th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Preston.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Lieut.-Col. A. D. Young, Royal Horse Artillery, in December next.

Captain A. G. Knocker, Royal Irish Fusiliers is permitted to retire.

Lieut. Dible, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and Lieut. Grove, York and Lancaster Regiment, have been appointed to the Army Service Corps as 2nd Lieutenants on probation and ordered home.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain L. F. Ashburner, M. V. O., D. S. O. Brigade Major Nasirabad Brigade to officiate as Staff Captain Nasirabad Brigade, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain A. T. S. Dickinson granted leave.

Captain E. Marsden, 64th Pioneers, to officiate as Brigade Major 2nd Infantry Brigade Secunderabad, vice Captain D. I. Shuttleworth granted leave.

Captain R. J. Fitz G. Ingnam, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General Aden Brigade, to officiate as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Aden Brigade, vice Major W. H. F. Basevi granted privilege leave.

Lieutenant R. E. Drake, 1st Bn. Lincolnshire Regiment, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Aden Brigade, vice Captain R. J. Fitz G. Ingham, officiating as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.

6th Jat Light Infantry.—Major A. J. Jamieson, 2nd-in-Command 10th Jats, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieut-Colonel E. G. Wright appointed Commandant 18th Infantry.

18th Infantry.—Lieut-Colonel E. G. Wright, 2nd-in-Command, 6th Jat Light Infantry, to be Commandant vice Lieut-Colonel P. W. D. Brockman vacated.

Lieut. B. P. F. Moore, 1st Brahmans, has been appointed Quartermaster.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieut. Mac L. P. Dilworth, 2nd Bn. and Lieut. R. B. Tower, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters.

Captain D. Dudley, 91st Punjabis, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Captain T. O. Wilkinson, 91st Punjabis, to officiate as Adjutant.

Lieut. K. F. Franks, 117th Mahrattas, to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Lieut. J. Crompton, 10th Jats, to officiate as Adjutant.

Lieut. J. D. Standen, 10th Jats, to officiate as Quartermaster.

Lieut. N. T. Fitzpatrick, Royal Engineers, has been transferred from Quetta Military to the Loralai District.

Lieut. R. L. Almond, Royal Engineers, has been transferred from the Loralai to the Quetta Military District.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave.—Lieut. H.C. West, 'S' Battery R.H.A., for 1 month in India. Major W. Bryce, 2nd Bn Leicestershire Regt. from 1st August 1912, out of India, pending retirement. Captain S.M. Castle 1st Bn. Sherwood Foresters, for 60 days in India. Captain R. Masefield, 2nd Bn. Shropshire Lt. Infantry, for 2 months in India Captain A.G. Bryant D.S.O. 2nd Bn. Shropshire Lt. Infantry, for 2 1-2 months in India. Lieut. J. M.R. Ford 61st Pioneers, for 6 months, on Medical Certificate out of India, Major J.G. Churton, Royal Army Medical Corps, for 6 months, out of India. Captain W.H. Riddell, Indian Medical Service, extension of leave for 4 months, on Medical Certificate, Lieut. E.N. Nicholson 14th Hussars, extension of leave to 27th November 1912 on Medical Certificate. Captain G. W. C. Lucas, 34th Poona Horse, extension of leave to 27th September 1912. Captain W. Bovet, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners, for 6 months, out of India; Lieut. C. E. Davies, 1st Bn. Warwickshire Regiment, for 5 months, out of India; Lieut. A. V. Pope, 14th Hussars, for 6 months, out of India, on Medical Certificate; Lieut. F. B. Binney, R. F. A., for 109 days, out of India; Captain J. M. Bruce, 107th Pioneers, for 70 days, in India; Captain F. S. J. Murray, Supply and Transport Corps, for 60 days, in India; Captain R. B. Boyce, 12th Pioneers, for 60 days, out of India; Lieut. J. S. Richardson, 3rd Sappers and Miners, for 90 days, out of India; Captain J. A. Bennett, Royal Army Medical Corps, for 90 days, out of India; Captain W. H. Reichwald, R. H. A. for 30 days, in India; Lieut. J. E. Bennett, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Regiment, for 74 days, in India. Lieut. G. R. Rae, 7th Rajputs, for 60 days, in India and 2nd-Lieut. E. R. C. Booth, 98th Infantry, for 95 days, in India.

# BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

## Result of Tenders for the New Loan of 1912.

Tenders amounting to Rs. 107,83,000 at and over Rs. 102-5-0 accepted in full.

The balance Rs. 2,17,000 distributed "pro rata" amongst those who tendered at Rs. 102-4-0.

The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 102-11-5-5.

The aggregate total of tenders received was Rs. 2,89,74,000.

The highest rate tendered was Rs. 103-14-0.

# A BRIBE THAT FAILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, AUG. 13.

The appeal of Syed Khan, Zaildar of Jatoi, against his conviction and sentence for offering a bribe to the District Judge, was to-day rejected by the Sessions Judge of Multan.

# PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

## Prospects of the Hindus at Poona.

## A STRONG BATTING SIDE.

The great international fights between the Presidency, the Parsis, the Hindus and the Mahomedans will be in full swing within a fortnight from now and the different selection committees are busy trying to get together the best available men to represent their side in the great tournament. The first two of these international contests will come off at Poona, within a fortnight from now, the Presidency first meeting the Parsis and then the Hindus, though in the case of the latter it would be more correct to say that the match will be between Major Greig's Eleven and the Hindus. For certain unavoidable reasons it has been decided to call the European team Major Greig's Eleven this year, though practically it will be a Presidency combination. This is the first time that the Europeans are meeting the Hindus in the capital of the Deccan, and the fixture is consequently exciting much interest, especially among the Deccan public. It should, however, be remembered that these two matches are altogether quite separate from the Bombay fixtures which alone can decide the fate of the cricket championship of Western India. We discussed the prospects of the Presidency in the coming tournament a few days ago and as no new striking talent seems to have been unearthed in the interval, they remain as far from being hopeful now as then. As to the Hindus they are a particularly strong batting combination this year, and should render a good account of themselves especially on the fast wickets at Poona. The team has practically got no "tail." The Hindu attack will also be strengthened this year by the inclusion in the team of Joshi of Poona, and Bhatwadekar of Bombay. In the past the burden of attack has fallen unduly heavily on the shoulders of this great Hindu bowler and with the best of pluck and ability he could not do much single-handed. Practically, the same team that plays at Poona will do battle for the Hindus in Bombay. It is as stated above, a particularly strong combination this year, superior in batting to any one of the probable Presidency, Parsi and Mahomedan teams.

MEMBERS OF THE TEAM.

C. V. Mehta (Captain), P. Balu, P. Shivram K.A. Date, M. D. Pai, P. Vithal, S. Mehendaley and S. M. Joshi, are certainties and will be available both here and at Poona. Mehta who will skipper his side is still in the front rank of Hindu batsmen. He starts a bit shakily but when he gets going there are few more dashing bats among his compatriots. He has captained the Hindu Elevens since their admission to international cricket and he has rendered invaluable services to his side by his skilful skippering. Balu who will lead the Hindu attack, shares with Warden the honour of being the premier bowler in India to-day. Though his younger rival for the honour is at times more deadly, the Hindu trundler has the greater stamina and stands punishment better than the Parsi champion. He has rendered yeomen's services to the Hindus by his consistently good bowling for years past, and though one notices every year deterioration in his attack he is nevertheless still the premier bowler among the Hindus, and looking to the fact that excluding him they have no real "class" bowler, it is impossible to conceive of a Hindu representative eleven without him. His experience of international cricket is as long as that of his skipper by whom he is invariably consulted on critical occasions. Besides, he is a fairly good batsman, slogging away merrily on occasions, and a fine field. Shivram, it will be remembered, was selected at the last moment to fill the last place in the Indian team left vacant by Noor Elahi, who wired his refusal at the eleventh hour. He did excellent work in England and secured the fourth place in batting tables, immediately after the great Parsi batsman Meherhomji. He is not exactly a brilliant bat, but he possesses a sound defence and is beyond comparison the best out-field among the Indians, either the Hindus, the Parsis or the Mahomedans, and apart from his batting he would find a place in any representative Hindu Eleven for his fielding alone. Pai, whose failure with the bat at Home occasioned much surprise here as did that of another "hope" of the Indian team, H.F. Mulla, is once more in good form and has been knocking up some very fine scores this season. Three or four years ago he was, with the exception perhaps of P.K. Telang, the most prolific run-getter among the Hindus and he then occupied the position held now by Shivram of being the best fielder among the Indians. Date is another Hindu veteran who, however, has the worst "cricket nerves" of any of his compatriots. The oldest of "internationals" are at times subject to this malady, but this Hindu player seems to be particularly susceptible to its attack, which would appear to be a little curious seeing that he has been playing in these international fixtures now for more than half a decade. It takes his very best to keep his wickets intact for the first couple of overs, which, he is, more often than not, unable to do, but once past that stage there are few more reliable bats among the Hindus. He is a useful change bowler with an effective break but is an extremely poor field. Vithal, who, with Balu and Shivram, constitutes the trio of Balu Brothers, is a dashing bat who alone among the Hindu batsmen was able to meet Warden's attack with anything like confidence last year. His admission to international cricket has been as dramatic in its suddenness as that of Meherhomji. Like him, prior to his entry into international contests, he occasionally figured in his club matches and his name even was not mentioned as among the likely candidates for the Hindu representative eleven. Then, as the Parsi batsman did some years ago, he knocked up a couple of centuries against some fairly strong local combinations last year, which gained him his place in the Hindu team and to-day he is easily the most brilliant wielder of the willow among them. The above six, as already stated, are certainties, and as such may also be regarded the Karachi bowler, Sempre, who has been invited by the Selection Committee to participate in the quadrangular contests and has accepted the invitation. Though he has not yet been invited to play at Poona—the players for the match at Poona are selected by the Poona Hindu Selection Committee—it is practically certain that he will be asked to play there also. The Karachi man is a fine medium pace trundler, the most notable point about his bowling being the excellent length which he maintains throughout. His attack, however, possesses one defect which alone prevented his otherwise excellent bowling from reaping a goody harvest of wickets for him last year. He almost always bowls off the wicket and does not vary his pace as often as an experienced bowler should. He is only a moderate bat and field. The other two certainties are S. G. Mehendaley and S. M. Joshi, both of Poona. The former has ere this played for the Hindus and has occasionally knocked up fine scores for his side. He, however, does not possess quite a sound defence. S. M. Joshi, another Poona man, is a good all-rounder. He is, however, more of a bowler than a batsman and it is particularly as the former that great things are expected of him by his townsmen. His inclusion in the team was inevitable in the absence of Erasha who is not likely to be invited to play at Poona.

THE PROBABLES.

The above are the certainties. Among the probables, G. H. Bhatwadeker is a left-hand medium pace bowler, who breaks in a little from the leg side. He has been bowling very well this season and secured some very good figures against the Poona Gymkhana only a few days ago. Very likely he will be asked to play at Poona and he is almost certain to be invited to participate in the Bombay Tournament as he is more accustomed to Bombay than to Poona grounds. Among the other probables are Hadker, a Bombay man, and Rasker, Deodher and Bhusari of Poona. The first-named is a good man behind the stumps and will keep the wickets in the event of Sesachari not finding it possible to go to Poona. The latter is still the best wicket-keeper in India. Rasker of the Deccan Gymkhana is a fast run-getting bat and Deodher and Bhusari are two other good bastmen who are likely to be asked to play at Poona. The following will most probably take the field at Poona, it being, however, understood that the first eight are certainties for that match :

(1) C. V. Mehta (Capt.), Bombay ; (2) P. Balu (Bombay) ; (3) P. Shivram (Bombay) ; (4) K. A. Date (Bombay) ; (5) M. D. Pai (Bombay) ; (6) P. Vithal (Bombay) ; (7) S. G. Mehendaley (Poona); (8) S. M. Joshi (Poona) ; (9) L. H. Sempre (Karachi) or Bhatwadeker (Bombay) ; (10) K. Sesachari (Bombay) or Hadkar (Bombay) ; (11) Rasker, Deodher or Bhusari (Poona).

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## THE HIGH COURT.

### Cocaine Dealer Sent to Jail.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of a reference made by the District Magistrate of Surat for the enhancement of sentence passed on one Munmia Mahomed Mukim for the illicit sale of cocaine. The District Magistrate in making his reference, stated that the accused was a well-known dealer in illicit cocaine. The fine of Rs. 30 inflicted on him by the City Magistrate, of Surat was an inadequate punishment as it hardly represented one or two days unlawful gains. He was of opinion that as the law provided imprisonment in such cases, that imprisonment should always be inflicted on all unlawful dealers in cocaine. The Excise Inspector of Surat having received information of the dealings of the accused in illicit cocaine, sent his informant with a marked coin. The accused then sold him three packets containing six grains of cocaine each. On a search being made a large quantity was discovered in the possession of the accused and he was sentenced as above stated. Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering judgment, observed that having regard to the large profits made by the illicit sale of cocaine, and to the disastrous results following upon excessive indulgence in the drug, the Court thought that the fine of Rs. 30 imposed on the accused was totally inadequate to meet the ends of justice. The Court accordingly set aside the sentence and in its place substituted a sentence of six weeks' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default a further term of one week's simple imprisonment.

### AN AGRICULTURIST'S CLAIM.

Their lordships also disposed of an appeal in which Waman Sadashiv Bal and another sought to redeem and recover possession of three fields from Narayan Trimbak Joshi and Bargav Balkrishna Bal.

The plaintiffs in this suit claimed to be agriculturists and sought the benefits of the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act. They alleged that the fields in dispute were morgaged in 1862 to the father of the first defendant for Rs. 600, and called upon the defendants to show accounts in order to enable them to redeem their ancestral property.

The defendants denied the plaintiffs' status as agriculturists, and pleaded limitation. The subordinate judge dismissed the suit, and the plaintiffs appealed. In appeal the District Court held that the procedure adopted by the lower court was not warranted by any section of the Civil Procedure Code or any other Code or by any regulation or Act or by the "ratio decidendi" of any decided case. The issues having been framed in the suit the lower court was bound to record its finding on each issue. There would certainly have been an adverse possession of equity of redemption if the second defendant had proved a reconveyance, which he had not done. The Court held that in accordance with section 13 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, in spite of an agreement between the parties that the creditor was to appropriate profits in view of interest, such an agreement had to be set aside. On this principle no sum was due to the defendants under the mortgage after taking accounts as laid down by sections 12 and 13 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The lower appellate court accordingly reversed the decree of the first court and directed the second defendant to put the plaintiff in possession of the fields in dispute and to hand over all documents and mortgage papers free of all incumbrances created by him.

The second defendant appealed to their lordships pointing out the hardship caused to him by the lower appellate court, holding that there was nothing due on the mortgage. Mr. Justice Batchelor held that the lower court was right in its conclusion that the plaintiffs' rights were not invaded during the period in question and dismissed the appeal.

### INSOLVENT'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal presented by Mahomedbhoy Abdul Kadar and Ababhoy Abdul Kadar against an order passed by Mr. Justice Davar on the 30th of January, 1912, discharging a rule which called upon the respondents, Ruttonji Veerpal and Jaipal Panachand, to show cause why the order of adjudicating Abdul Kadar Noorbhoy and other insolvents, should not be revoked or annulled. Mr. L. Robertson appeared, for the appellants, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya and Mr. T. A. Kajiji, instructed by Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, appeared for the respondents.

In this case on the 25th January, 1912, Ruttonji Virpal and Jaichand Panachand, trading as sugar merchants, presented a petition that Abdul Kadar Noorbhoy and others might be adjudicated insolvents.

Mr. Justice Davar holding that the allegations made in the petitions and the affidavits were quite sufficient to warrant making an order as prayed for adjudged Abdul Kadar and others as insolvents.

On the following day Mahommedbhoy Abdulkadar and Ababhoy Abdulkadar, the second and third insolvents, applied for an order for revocation of the adjudication order made on the previous day and a rule was granted making it returnable on the 30th of January, 1912. Mr. Taleyarkhan argued the rule and the Advocate General appeared for the petitioning creditors. He produced before the court from the custody of the Official Assignee the insolvent's books, papers and vouchers in proof of the many allegations made in his client Jaipal's affidavit. Each particular point was made and supported by the production of books and vouchers of the insolvents themselves. The Commissioner observed that the impression created on his mind was that the insolvents had dishonestly and fraudulently attempted to screen their property or a part of it from the Official Assignee. As however the case was to go before another Commissioner for hearing of the insolvency matter, his lordship refrained from delivering a judgment and discharged the rule. Against this order the applicants appealed.

In appeal it was contended that the commissioner was wrong in holding that the appellants were partners with Abdul Kadar Noorbhoy and Mahomedali Ababux or either of them. That further the Commissioner was wrong in holding that the appellants were partners in the business carried on in the name of Abdul Noorbhoy and Sons or that the appellants carried on business in either of the said names. That the Commissioner was wrong in holding that neither of the appellants was indebted to the petitioning creditors and lastly that the commissioner should have held that the appellants had not committed any of the acts of insolvency mentioned in the petition of the petitioning creditors. Their lordships, after hearing Mr. Robertson, did not call upon Mr. Kajiji for a reply, but dismissed the appeal with costs.

### YESTERDAY'S SHORT CAUSES.

At the High Court, yesterday Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a number of short Causes which included the following :—

A decree for Rs. 1,380 was passed in favour of Messrs. Payne and Co., who claimed the amount from Haji Nur Mahomed Kasim Mitha for professional services rendered. The amount due had been taxed by the Commissioner. Mr. Chatfield. who appeared for Messrs. Payne and Co., examined Mr. Payne in support of his claim.

In the next case the firm of Ramnath Radkisen sought to recover from Shanker Hala Ramnath, a sum of Rs. 3,240 as being the balance of an adjusted account. Mr. Munsiff appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant had accepted the account furnished to him as correct : a decree for the amount claimed was passed.

His lordship heard a suit in which Tilokchand Hukamchand sued Harmanbux Ramkuvar on an adjusted account including certain transactions in connection with the shares of the Indo Malwa United Mills. The shares of the company were losing their market value and the defendant was not able to meet the calls. He was given one year's time to pay up the calls. Having failed to pay the money within that period the shares were assigned to the plaintiff. The value of the shares had, however, since gone up and were quoted at Rs. 120 Two decrees for Rs. 18,039, and for Rs. 1,885 were passed.

The estate of Maduri Batchia a minor whose interests were watched by his guardian an officer of the High Court, was sued by Pirmuri Suriayanarain and Company, for a sum of Rs. 2,956, as commission due for work done. The firm contended that they acted as pucca adatias to the father of the defendant. The Court passed a decree for, the amount claimed.

Mr. J. Davar obtained a decree before the same Judge on behalf of his clients Vasanji Narayanji Bhimji against the firm of Jevantram Mohanlal for a sum of Rs. 3,036. The plaintiffs were grain and seed dealers and acted as agents for the defendants. The amount claimed was for commission on purchases and on hundis cashed.

## POLICE COURTS.

### Mrs. Thorpe's Case.

### ALLEGED HIGH CONNECTIONS AND INFLUENTIAL FRIENDS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris, C. I. D., further charged Mrs. Thorpe with cheating the Manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, and also the Manager of the Indian Motor Car Company, Limited, in respect of Rs. 650 and Rs. 200 respectively.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., assisted by Superintendent Sullivan, prosecuted. Mr. Nicholson, barrister, defended the accused.

Mrs. Meyer was first called and examined by Mr. Sullivan. She said she knew the accused. She was in charge of the Catholic Home in Medows Street in January and February. The accused did not live in the Home, but had come to witness some time in the beginning of January to engage a room. She did not engage any, because the rooms shown to her did not suit. She told her she was staying in the Taj Hotel. She said she was a widow. She said her husband was a Civil Servant—she then left returning two days later and said she was expecting her brother—Colonel somebody, the witness could not remember the name. Witness told her her son was in Africa and the accused said she was there with her father. She was working in a hospital there. Her father was a Lieutenant-Colonel. She frequently visited her afterwards and they had conversations. The accused had said she had three children, two boys and a girl who were in Rangoon. One day the accused took witness to Mr. Barrell's. They remained there for about ten minutes. She had some conversation with Mr. Barrell about the education of her children and Mr. Barrell mentioned the name of some school. She said her children were staying with her cousin, a surgeon-dentist. She said she was paying her hotel charges every week. She intimated she was going away that night and asked Mr. Barrell for a loan. Mr. Barrell gave her Rs. 140 to give the same to Mrs. Thorpe who had left in a hurry.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla was next called and examined. He said he made the acquaintance of the accused some two years ago, when he knew her by the name, Nurse Norman Potter. He again saw her about four or five months ago. At that time she came to him and told him that she had given his name to Sir Henry Procter as a reference and if he wrote to the witness, the letter should keep the letter until she came to take it. He had seen Sir Henry Procter one day, and the following day he received a letter from him. Two or three days later the accused called and the witness wrote a letter in accordance with information given him by her. The letter was dated 30th January and ran : "Mrs. Thorpe, the nurse about whom you asked me to make inquiries had been to see me this morning and have given to her your letter. Her maiden name was Miss Norman Potter and she is married to one Mr. Thorpe Smith who is said to be staying with one Mrs. Francis, who in turn has a sister called Mrs. Cooper, whose husband is a lithographer in Medows Street. I hope the above information will be satisfactory."

#### CANCELLED LETTERS.

The witness continuing said, he afterwards wrote another letter to Sir Henry asking him to expedite the matter. He then received certain information, in consequence of which he wrote another letter to Sir Henry Procter cancelling his former letters.

Mr. A. R. King, an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, retired Assistant Secretary to Government, and Honorary Secretary to the European Relief Association, said Sir Henry Procter was the president of the Association. About the fourth week in January Sir Henry consulted him about an application from the accused. He also showed him a letter, dated the 6th January, 1902, purporting to be signed by "H. Osbourne, D.D.S.," and addressed to the accused. It ran : Dear Nurse, I have received your references which are most satisfactory. I require the services of an English trained nurse to assist me in my business ; salary Rs. 75 per month ; board, dhobi and room, hours of duty 9 a.m. to 8-30 p.m. Will you be ready to take duty on the 10th February ? Kindly let me know per return if I may expect you on that day." In consequence of this the witness telegraphed to a gentleman he knew at Rangoon:—Dr. Foy, Health Officer for the port of Rangoon, to make inquiries about Mrs. Thorpe acting as a nurse. Witness received a reply to the effect that Dr. Osbourne said he had not engaged any nurse. Upon this he gave Sir Henry certain advice. No money was paid to the accused.

Mr. F. De Weer, Manager, Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company, Limited, examined by Mr. Sullivan, said he knew the accused. She came to him on January 26th as Mrs. Thorpe, and asked his terms for the hire of a car for two hours daily in the evening. Witness said his usual terms were Rs. 10 per two hours. She said she had better terms last time when she had engaged the car. Believing that she was an old customer and not wishing to lose her he offered Rs. 8 and subsequently wrote to the Manager at Calcutta. She said she had been travelling in India with her husband on the last occasion, but this time he had remained in England. She intimated she was living in the Taj Mahal Hotel and that she wanted the car at 5 p.m., daily. He said it was his custom to get the hire daily. She proposed to make the payment every fortnight and he agreed. He had sent the car for 21 days. For the first fortnight he sent her a bill for Rs. 112 and she came to his garage at Chowpatty and said that she had left the Taj Mahal Hotel and settled her account there, but she expected a remittance of about Rs. 1,000 from her brother in London. She asked witness to send his bill to 37, Medows Street, care of Mrs. Meyer. On the following day he sent his accountant to the address with a bill for Rs. 202. He was informed she had left for Rangoon. Witness had sent her a registered letter to Rangoon, care of Thos. Cook and Son, but received no reply. Before she left for Rangoon she had come to the garage and as no car was available she began a conversation inquiring after Mr. De Liry, the manager of the Company in Calcutta, and also about his wife. She said she knew them very well. The witness had written to Mr. DeLiry about Mrs. Thorpe and received a reply that he did not know her at all, neither as Mrs. Thorpe nor as Miss Norman Potter.

#### A WEDDING DINNER.

Mr. Veyitti, Confectioner, Chowpatty, in his evidence said that the accused had been to his establishment at Chowpatty between the 10th and the 16th October. She had come with a private soldier. Witness did not know his name. On the 15th October she had given him an order for five dinners, because she said she was going to be married on the following day. There were three gentlemen and two ladies. Only two bottles of beer and four cigars were used.

Thomas C. Sharpe, unemployed at present, but formerly a rubber planter in the Straits Settlements, now living with the Rev. Mr. Barrell at Colaba, deposed to having met the accused in March at Rangoon. The accused had told him various particulars about herself. She told him she was a doctor, an M. D., of London, "Mrs. Thorpe, M. D." was written on her card. She had a number of them. She said she had been trained under Sir Fredrick Treves in the London Hospital. She said she was waiting for her brother, Colonel Herbert McKerrenn who was to come to Rangoon. She also said she was the widow of Major Thorpe, R.A.M.C., who, she added, had been killed in a motor accident in London. She further told the witness that she had three sons who were housed in London. Shortly afterwards she invited the witness to drive with her in a carriage. Witness found the syce a little rude to her. Witness interfering the syce complained about her. She would not live in the hotel. She said she had removed to another place where she said she had received a letter from Colonel McKerren from the Taj Mahal Hotel, calling her to Singapore. The witness was asked to take her to Singapore and he did. On going there they found the brother had not arrived. She said the first boat from Madras would bring him. She subsequently told the witness that she had seen the master of the boat personally and her two children had died in London of dyphtheria. She also said her brother had to proceed to England at once to safeguard the interests of the third child). She said she had a relation in India and if witness went with her she would get him good employment. She also averred she had an uncle named Colonel Remington. While leaving Singapore a certain incident happened. She was arrested on a certain charge and taken to Rangoon. She had not paid her hotel charges. Her expenses in Rangoon came to almost Rs. 500 which was paid by raising subscriptions. They then started for Bombay, where the accused had told the witness she had two brothers—William McKerrenn and Frank McKerrenn. She also said the Rev. Mr. Barrell was her full cousin. She had many high-placed friends. Witness came with her to Bombay in the hope of getting employment. When the witness' had received a letter purporting to have come from Colonel McKerrenn, he wrote to Colonel McKerrenn to the Taj Mahal Hotel. Witness received a reply from Colonel McKerrenn from England. In the reply he had stated he had no sister in India. When this letter was shown to the accused, she explained that since her trial in Rangoon he had warned her relations not to acknowledge her.

The enquiry was adjourned.

#### EUROPEAN CONVICTED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, George Russ, of William Blythe and Co., appeared yesterday to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Mr. Alex. Georgule, an assistant in the same firm.

The complainant's story was that on the 3rd instant he was asking a typist in the office to do some work for him when the accused came from behind and struck him. He was knocked down and was struck again. Some clerks intervened and separated them.

The accused's defence was that he had sat up the whole night to finish his mail and had given the work to the typist. The complainant asked her to stop that work and do his. When the accused remonstrated with him the complainant abused him. He was enraged at this and struck him.

The magistrate held that in spite of the provocation, if there was any, the second blow was not justified. The accused was fined Rs. 25, out of which amount Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

#### CHEATING BY GUZERATIS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera disposed of a case in which Chhama Vesaki, a Punjabi, charged Parbhoo, his mother-in-law, Piroj and her aunt Ameena, all Guzeratis with cheating in respect of Rs. 200.

The evidence showed that the complainant's wife deserted him sometime ago and the first accused, who was on friendly terms with him, offered his sister-in-law Oomaid in marriage. The complainant agreed to that and the first accused took the complainant to the second and third accused, both of whom assured the complainant that Oomaid was not betrothed to any one. Subsequently, the complainant was betrothed to Oomaid and it was arranged that the wedding should be celebrated a week after the Holi festival. He then gave the accused Rs. 200, out of which Rs. 100 were to be spent on the purchase of ornaments and Rs. 100 for clothes. A few days after that the complainant went to the accused's house when he was told that as the third accused had gone to Hyderabad, the wedding could not be celebrated till she returned, as she was the eldest member of the family. A month later, the accused demanded Rs. 100 more from the complainant, representing that the amount was required to be paid to a man to whom Oomaid had been betrothed. As the complainant refused to pay, the accused declined to celebrate the wedding and denied having received any money.

All the accused denied the charge and said this was a false case trumped up against them as they had refused to give the girl in marriage to him.

His worship convicted the accused on the evidence before him, and sentenced them each to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. Out of the fines if recovered, Rs. 200 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

#### CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, yesterday, Deputy-Inspector Sargon charged Hussan Chand, a Mahomedan, with causing grievous hurt to a grocer, Cooerji Ragonji.

The prosecution case was that on Monday night, the complainant went to Sandhurst Road, when the accused struck him with his umbrella ; he then assaulted the complainant with his fists and knocked out a tooth. The complainant owed no money to the accused.

The accused said the complainant owed him money and when he demanded the same, he was abused.

On the evidence, his worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

#### POLICE OFFICER ASSAULTED.

Billy John, an African, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur by Deputy-Inspector Sargon with assaulting Sergeant Kearsey, of the Bombay Police, while in the execution of his duty.

The evidence showed that 11 p. m., on Monday, the accused was creating a disturbance at an Irani's shop at Bhula Tank, and the Sergeant, who was on duty there, told him to go away. As the accused defied him, the Sergeant put him under arrest. The accused, thereupon, jumped at him and struck him on the left cheek, drawing blood.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

## THE TIMELY WARNING.

The Municipal authorities, after inspecting "Rutton Building," situated at the junction of Lohar Street and Kalbadevie Road, yesterday morning, requisitioned the police to take steps to get that portion of the building, which they consider damaged and likely to collapse, vacated and a portion of the road guarded. The damaged portion shows cracks in the walls.

#### COLLAPSE AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Last night at 10-15, the balcony of the second floor of a house, in Falkland Road, belonging to one Memon Haji Hasan Haji Jamat, collapsed, injuring a Hindoo named Tukaram Kedari who was standing in the street below. Tukaram was at once removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment.

## THE NEW "MAIDANIA."

In a few days the grounds and property at Maidania will be taken over by the new syndicate, which is to run the concern for six months commencing on November 1st next. The new "Maidania," which will then be opened, will contain many new features. In fact, with the exception of the Mountain Railway, we understand that it will be practically a new show. The grounds near the entrance will be laid out in a new and much more attractive manner than that employed during last season, and a water-chute and a reconstruction of a "Shannon River" such as that of which old residents of Bombay retain pleasant recollection in connection with Lady Northcote's Fete, will probably be their principal attraction. This and a suggestion of a garden restaurant are under the consideration of the management. The present structures appear to be weathering the monsoon very well, and with a little renovation such as are retained will be as attractive as ever.

## AMERICA-INDIA.

This week's programme at the above popular picture-show is as good as any that has gone before, the subjects having been selected with judgment and discrimination. Educational subjects are well represented by a couple of interesting films, the one dealing with the silk-worm industry being of special interest. Lovers of High-class drama will see some good tragic acting in "The Price of Beauty," which is an emotional story admirably told. The cruel and almost heartless conduct of a mother towards her own daughter leads to a very startling climax, which grips the attention firmly on account of its intense human interest. The heroine of the play does admirable justice to her somewhat difficult and complicated part.

## FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

### Athletics Run the R. A. T. A. Close.

R. A. T. A. (1) : BOMBAY ATHLETICS (0).

The Bombay Athletics were unfortunate in their team for the Harwood League match yesterday with the R. A. T. A. as they had to do without the services of as many as four members of their regular team. However they put up an excellent fight against the Military eleven, and it was only towards the end of the game that the soldiers were able to get the single goal which won them the match.

The Athletics, commencing with ten men only, had a warm time of it for a bit and Walker had to save two difficult shots from Hastings and Smith. With a full team they were still hard pressed for some time, but presently managed to get away, and were going in promising style when Brewin failed to accept a pass. Then they obtained a corner of which nothing came owing to the slowness of some of the forwards, while at the other end Ison twice had hard luck in just missing a score. After this the Athletics were hard pressed till half-time, but largely through the good work of Walker managed to keep their goal intact.

Keefe and Smith were both prominent for good work in the soldiers' forward line early in the second half while Foster taking a centre from Hastings with his head narrowly missed the goal. From a free-kick Bignell was given a good shot by Wilkie which he cleared well, but the R. A. T. A. continued to have much the best of it. After the goal had had several narrow escapes, Foster got a point immediately after a rather bad miss by Hastings.

Final Score :—

| | |
|---|---|
| R. A. T. A. | 1 |
| Bombay Athletics | 0 |

Teams :—

R. A. T. A.—Goal, Bignell ; backs, George and Murrell ; half-backs Irons, Brown and Hughes; forwards, Smith, Hastings, Keefes, Foster and Ison.

BOMBAY ATHLETICS.—Goal, Walker; backs, Foskett and Elliott, half-backs, Shaw, H. Templeton and Shultz; forwards, Hogan, Brewin, C. Templeton, Reckley and Wilkie.

#### THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions of the teams in the League table are now as follows :—

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | Goals. For | Goals. A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. Warwicks | 11 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 31 | 4 | 18 |
| R. A. Temperance | 11 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 7 | 18 |
| Bombay Gymkhana | 10 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 9 | 13 |
| R. G. Artillery | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 20 | 10 | 13 |
| Byculla M. I. | 10 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 7 |
| Hornets | 11 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 26 | 7 |
| Bombay Athletic | 10 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 18 | 4 |
| Y. M. C. A. | 11 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 30 | 4 |

## POONA CRICKET.

### Draw in the Gymkhana Trial Game.

( FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. )

POONA, AUG. 13.

The Poona Gymkhana completed their overnight innings for 218. Col. Arnold 68 (not out) being the top scorer. Bombay then went in again and having knocked up 200 for three wickets declared their innings closed and put Poona in again.

Poona played out time scoring 183 for the loss of five wickets, Colonel Arnold again being the top scorer. The fielding of Poona was not very brilliant, quite a number of catches being dropped.

Full scores :—

BOMBAY.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. E. C. Reid, c and b Rosher | 86 | l-b-w, b Love | 53 |
| Mr. W. L. Halliley, c Haughton, b Anderson | 26 | c Thwaytes, b Rosher | 68 |
| Capt. Byrne, b Andrews | 2 | c Macleod, b Gore Brown | 31 |
| Mr. Sanderson, b Love | 71 | not out | 33 |
| Mr. E L Sale, b Andrews | 4 | Did not bat. | |
| Capt. Cudlip, b Gore Brown | 19 | | |
| Mr. Hurlbott, not out | 25 | | |
| Mr. Marrs, b Gore Browne | 0 | | |
| Mr. Clarke, b Anderson | 1 | | |
| Mr. R. Cooke, l-b-w, b Gore Brown | 0 | | |
| Mr. E. Reade, b Gore Browne | 9 | | |
| Extras | 20 | Extras | 15 |
| Total | 263 | for 3 wkts decld. | 200 |

POONA.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Macleod, b Halliley | 3 | c and b Marrs | 39 |
| Mr. Love, b Halliley | 0 | b Cook | 3 |
| Mr. Anderson, b Halliley | 0 | c and b Marrs | 30 |
| Capt. Haughton, c Sanderson, b Halliley | 41 | b Clarke | 2 |
| Col. Arnold, not out | 68 | not out | 68 |
| Col. Rosher, b Cook | 11 | c and b Reid | 24 |
| Mr. Gore Brown, b Clarke | 40 | Did not bat. | |
| Mr. Thwaytes, c Sale, b Cook | 2 | | |
| Mr. Pratt, b Clarke | 16 | | |
| Capt. Wilson, b Clarke | 0 | | |
| Capt. Anderson, st Reade b Clarke | 0 | | |
| Extras | 10 | Extras | 22 |
| Total | 218 | Total for 5 wkts. | 183 |

## CRICKET.

#### BANK OF BOMBAY vs. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

Played on Sunday at plot No. 9 Oval resulting in a win for the Bank of Bombay C. C. by 69 runs. Scores :—

BANK OF BOMBAY.—R. Shroff 7; M. Vagal 10; Y. A. Navalkar 16; N. Almeida 2; W. Fraser 8; S. Gonsalves 16; H. J. Dibbs 18; B. A. Talpade 7; J. Miranda 9; Thakordas G. 0; D. G. Dhurandhar 0; Extra 2; Total 95.

HONGKONG BANK.—Sunderrao G. 0 ; Phirozsha 4; S. B. Columbine 2; A. J. D'Souza 0 ; Jehangir 13; Motiram 2; Pereira 0 ; J. S. D'Souza 3 ; N. V. Khothare 1 ; V. S. Talpade 0; Extra 1;Total 26.

#### FRIENDS' UNION vs. YOUNG HINDOO.

This match was played on the Marine Lines ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Friends' Union C. Club by 12 runs :—

FRIENDS' UNION.—R. V. Agasker, b M. H. Kirtikar, 0; S. A. Shete, st. Dhargaman b W. B. Kirtikar. 10; Y. G. Joshi, b W. B. Kirtikar, 0 ; Vithal b W. B. Kirtikar, 6 : B. A. Dalvi, c and b W. B. Kirtikar, 0 ; N. G. Prabhaker, st, b. W B. Kirtikar. 10, W. B. Talpade, c Rao b W. B. Kirtikar 9; Y. H. Bhatwadekar, b. M. H. Kirtikar, 10 D. A. Shete, c Dalvi, b W. B. Kirtikar 12 ; M. R. Deo, b M. H Kirtikar 6 ; R. K. Telang not out 0 ; extras 7; total 67.

YOUNG HINDU:—R. V. Kirtikar st Telang b Joshi 2; A. H. Kirtikar c D. Shete b Joshi 17; K. W. Rao c and b Bhatwadekar 0: W. B. Rao run out 2; H N. Patel run out 3: S. M. Dalvi b B. Bhatwadekar 6; V. V. Talpade b G. G. Joshi 1; B. M. Dalvi b Bhatwadekar 15; Dharyaman not out 2: M. H. Kirtikar b Bhatwadekar 0 ; W. B. Kirtikar b Talpade 3; extra 4; total 55.

#### NEW CENTURY vs. ARYA BANDU.

A match between the New Century Club and the Arya Bandu Club resulted in a win for the former by 44 runs. Scoress :—

ARYA BANDU.—Vatavalkar b Mangiorkar 6 ; Belsare b Edekar 0; B. Pai c Edekar 30; Jawant c Edekar, 5 ; Lele V. S. b Edekar 0 ; Dighe b Edekar 0 ; Mahajan (Cap) Edekar 0 ; Joshi c Edekar 2 ; Lele P. S. b Edekar 6; Bhatavdekar R. not out 0; Balsare b 0 ; extras 2 ; total 51.

THE NEW CENTURY.—Manglorkar B. J. b 11 ; Edekar S. A. (cap) 5 ; Khanuazir L K. run out 6 ; Varde P. V. b 7 ; Sane P. V. run out 12 ; Pandit R. V. b 8 ; Dabholkar V. S. 16 ; Kalgutkar V. L. b 0 ; Edekar B. A. 8 ; Velingkar V. R lbw 1 ; Hajare B. R. not out 4 ; extra 17 ; total 95.

Millars' Karri and Jarrah Company (1902) Ld., has changed its style and title to Millars' Timber and Trading Company, Ld., and increased its capital to £2,000,000.

## IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

### Residential Bungalows in Matunga.

### A NOTABLE SCHEME.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held last evening, Mr. R. J. Kent, Acting Chairman of the Board, presiding.

Consideration was given to Mr. Kent's scheme for providing detached and semi-detached bungalows.

The scheme has been published.

Mr. Kent, in the course of a letter to the Board, said that he had received letters from several inquirers, expressing their intention to become tenants and to buy the houses on the instalment system if the small detached and semi-detached bungalows were provided in their own compounds at Matunga, Dadar, etc. What was really required to crystalise the scheme into a working arrangement was something tangible in the shape of buildings constructed on the site, and he thought it would be advisable for the Board to construct bungalows at a cost not exceeding Rs. 25,000 for the lot.

Mr. Kent added that something of the sort would eventually become necessary if they were to get rid of the large tract of land in their possession in the north of the Island. The movement, he thought, would encourage private enterprise and direct it on the right lines. The average cost of each house was estimated at Rs. 3,750, but most of the applicants desired a slightly larger house and were willing to pay a slightly larger rent to secure it. Mr. Kent, therefore, asked for sanction to a maximum sum of Rs. 5,000 per bungalow.

Several trustees spoke in favour of the scheme. Mr. Wacha observed that it should be named "Kent Strand."

The Board accorded sanction to Rs. 25,000 being spent upon Mr. Kent's scheme, as asked for.

## A NEW VENTURE.

### Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ld.

In another column we publish the prospectus of the Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ld., which is being floated in Bombay, with a capital of twenty lakhs; the present issue being sixteen lakhs of rupees. Ordinary shares to the extent of rupees two and a half lakhs have been agreed to be issued as fully paid up to the Bombay Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, the Vendors to the Company, in payment for the concessions transferred by the Syndicate to the Company, and for the heavy expenses incurred thereon, and the vendors will receive an allotment of 250 Deferred Shares upon the same terms as to payment, &c., as applicants for Ordinary and Preference shares. More than three-quarters of the shares have already been applied for by the Directors and their friends, and the remainder are now offered to the public for subscription on the terms of the prospectus. The Katni Cement and Industrial Company, Limited, is formed with the objects mentioned in the Memorandum of Association of the Company, but primarily with the object of establishing an industry for the manufacture of Portland Cement, roofing and other tiles, sanitary glazed pipes, bricks and China clay. The following additional industries are also included, viz., lime burning, and Bauxite, and any other suitable industries that may present themselves at or in the neighbourhood of Katni in the Central Provinces; Soapstone industry near the Marble Rocks, Jabbulpore, is also being taken over. The raw materials available for the above industries, in the deposits, are covered by mining and other leases, secured from the Government of the Central Provinces, by the Bombay Prospecting and Mining Syndicate, who are the vendors to the Company.

The Directors are the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart.; the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, Kt., Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebhrahim; Mr. James W. Brown, (Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co.); Mr. Mulraj Khatau Makanjee, J. P., Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. Rattonji Dadabhoy Tata, Messrs. Tata, Sons and Co. The Bankers are the National Bank of India, Ld., Bombay; the Solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co.; Auditors, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. ; and Agents, Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., Registered Office 123, Hornby Road, Fort.

## THE FIRST CLYDE STEAMSHIP.

The Comet, the first steamship to ply on the Clyde, was launched exactly a hundred years ago, and the centenary will be celebrated officially on August 31. The vessel was designed by Henry Bell, a Glasgow carpenter, who had opened a boarding house, and the Comet was built with the idea of attracting more visitors to his establishment. It was about 40ft. long, with a beam of 10 1-2 ft., weighed 25 tons and had a furnace enclosed in brickwork. Originally four paddles were fitted, but two of these were soon taken off. The Comet was more of an engineering than a commercial success, her maximum speed being only about six miles an hour, and she was wrecked in 1820, when she broke in two amidships. The engines, which were subsequently employed in a brewery and, by an irony of fate, in a coach factory, were presented to the South Kensington Museum in 1862. The vessel was apparently named after the comet which appeared in March, 1811, and remained visible until the following summer.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

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## MOSLEM FEMALE ORPHANAGE.

### Interesting Wedding of an Orphan Inmate.

An interesting marriage ceremony was performed last evening at the Abdulla Haji Daud Bowla Mussalman Female Orphanage, at Lal Baug, in the presence of a gathering which included Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O., I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, to whose indefatigable efforts, the institution owes its existence.

Among those present were, Mr. and Mrs. S. M Edwardes, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr Kazi Kabirud-din, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr Frank Oliveira, Mr. Salebhoy Carrimji Barodawalla, Mr. Ardeshir Jamshedji Umrigar, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Dr. E. M. Modi, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Moulvie Abdulla Ahmed, Mr. Mahomed Hussein Taki and Mr. Faizulla M. Taki.

Khatijabai, an inmate of the orphanage having attained the age of fourteen, which, according to the custom prevailing among the Memon sect of the Mahomedans, is the marriageable age. Mr. Noor Mahomed Haji Sada, who takes a keen interest in the orphanage and the orphans, recommended to Mr. Edwardes that the girl should be given away in marriage to one Jan Mahomed Moosa, aged about twenty-one and employed in a cutlery shop, and the usual negotiations were completed.

Soon after the betrothal, Bai Fatmabai, widow of Ismail Noor Mahomed, offered to bear all the expenses of the wedding and her generous offer was accepted. She then made gold ornaments including a pair of bangles, a pair of gold earrings, a gold neck ornament, silver todas, anklets, toe-rings and silk clothes embroidered with gold. She also presented the couple with copper utensils and articles of furniture.

The bridegroom, attired in a richly embroidered 'saya' and gold embroidered turban, arrived in the hall on the ground-floor, where the guests had assembled, and the nika kalaams were recited, after which Mr. Edwardes shook hands with him and made over to him presents consisting of cheques, currency notes and cash received from various well-wishers, including Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Hakim Mahomed Dayum and Mr. Ardesir Jamsetji Umrigar.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Edwardes, who were garlanded and the guests dispersed.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 27th July on 1,827·84 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 2,00,000 | 3,00,000 | 7,000 | 5,07,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 109 | 164 | 4 | 277 |
| For previous 2 weeks of half year | 6,22,000 | 10,28,000 | 20,000 | 16,70,000 |
| Total for 3 weeks | 8,22,000 | 13,28,000 | 27,000 | 21,77,000 |
| COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,78,755 | 2,52,251 | 5,817 | 4,26,823 |
| Per mile of Ry. | 98 | 138 | 3 | 239 |
| Total to corresponding date | 8,58,478 | 9 38,248 | 22,437 | 18,19,163 |

Increase for the week ..............Rs. 70 177
Do. to date ..............Rs. 3,57,837

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic of earnings for week ending 3rd Aug. 1912.

| | Miles Open. | Total for the period. | Earnings for previous week | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd Aug. 1912 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. | 2791·68 | 1230600 | 4629200 | 5859800 |
| A.-D.-C. Ry. | 125·90 | 40500 | 1481 0 | 188600 |
| Baran Kotah Ry. | 40·29 | 5000 | 14000 | 19000 |
| Total | 2957·87 | 1276100 | 4791300 | 6067400 |
| Earnings for correspg. 7 days ending 3rd Aug. 1911 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. | 2791·68 | 955980 | 4189915 | 5145895 |
| A.-D.-C. Ry. | 125·66 | 34932 | 134953 | 169885 |
| B.-K. Ry. | 40·29 | 3184 | 9486 | 12670 |
| Total | 2957·63 | 994096 | 4334354 | 5328450 |
| Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. | ...... | +274620 | +439285 | +713905 |
| Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.R. | + 0·24 | + 5568 | + 13147 | + 18715 |
| Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R. | ...... | + 1816 | + 4514 | + 6330 |

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th July on 945·61 miles open :—

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 1,75,000 | 3,25,000 | 4,000 | 5,04,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 185 | 344 | 4 | 533 |
| For previous 2 weeks of half year | 5,19,000 | 10,44,000 | 12,000 | 15,75,000 |
| Total for 3 weeks | 6,94,000 | 13,69,000 | 16,000 | 20,79,000 |
| COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,57,368 | 2,55,580 | 3,553 | 4,16,501 |
| Per mile of Ry. | 166 | 270 | 4 | 440 |
| Total to corresponding date | 6,75,081 | 10,22,903 | 1,705 | 17,11,689 |

Increase for the week..............Rs. 87,499
Do. to date .............. „ 3,67,311

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Statement traffic for the month ended 31st May 1912 | Rs. 1,51,282 |
| Increase on corresponding period of previous year | Rs. 21,955 |
| Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st May 1912 | Rs. 6,94,952 |
| Increase on corresponding period of previous year | Rs. 10,717 |

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May 1912 | Rs. 34,407 |
| Decrease on corresponding period of previous year | Rs. 2,280 |
| Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st May 1912 | Rs. 1,47,782 |
| Derease on corresponding period of previous year | Rs. 5,428 |

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

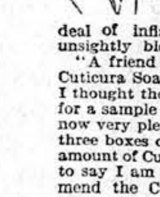
| | |
|---|---|
| Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May 1912. | Rs. 16,040 |
| Increase on corresponding period of previous year | Rs. 1,347 |
| Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st May 1912 | Rs. 63,353 |
| Increase on corresponding period of previous year | Rs. 8,880 |

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th July. 1912 | Rs. 10,000 |
| Decrease on corresponding period of previous year | Rs. 1,335 |
| Total earnings from 1st July to 20th July 1912 | Rs. 31,000 |
| Increase on corresponding period of previous year | Rs. 1,180 |

PIMPLES COVERED FACE AND CHEST

Festery, Irritating and Sore. Inflammation Caused Unsightly Blotches. After Three Years Tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and Was Cured.



"The parts most affected were my face and chest which were at times covered with festery pimples and were very irritating and sore. I have been to various doctors with them to try to get them cured during the last two or three years without success. They told me it arose from stomach trouble and gave me medicine for it, but it did no good. The pimples on my face used to discharge for some time and were surrounded by a great deal of inflammation which caused very unsightly blotches.

"A friend of mine advised me to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for my trouble. I thought there would be no harm in sending for a sample of Cuticura Ointment and I am now very pleased I did so. I have only used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and a like amount of Cuticura Soap and am very pleased to say I am cured. I shall certainly recommend the Cuticura Remedies to anyone I know that suffers from skin trouble." (Signed) C. S. Bailey, Oak Mead, Kimberley Rd., St. Albans, Herts., Eng., Aug. 10, 1911.

No stronger evidence than this could be given of the success and economy of the Cuticura Remedies in the treatment of all forms of eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations of the skin and scalp. A single hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing cases.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

SLUGGISH LIVER.
HOW IT CAUSES INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, STOMACH TROUBLES, ETC.

Every day the liver produces about a pint and three-quarters of bile—the fluid which digests the food. But when the liver is sluggish it fails to create sufficient bile, and the undigested food turns sour and bad, causing indigestion, wind and vomiting. The tongue gets coated, there is a bad taste in the mouth—especially in the morning—and the eyes are dull and yellow.

You have no appetite—whatever you eat seems to disagree with you, causing pain in the stomach and tightness of the chest. The bowels fail to move regularly once a day, and you become costive and and suffer from biliousness and throbbing headaches. You may become anæmic owing to the poverty of the blood.

Doan's Dinner Pills promote a natural activity of the liver, so that sufficient bile is produced to digest your food; they gently aid Nature to throw off the poisonous waste and to restore a regular action to the bowels. They act quickly and effectively, yet without griping or binding.

This medicine is purely vegetable, and is guaranteed to contain no dangerous mineral ingredients, such as mercury or calomel.

As. 4, 8, and 12 per bottle; all dealers. Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

PILES ARE HARD TO BEAR.

Mankind is called upon to bear few complaints of more painful and distressing a character than piles. The endless burning and itching mean days of torture and nights of sleeplessness and misery. Bleeding piles drain away the patient's energy and strength.

The first application of Doan's Ointment gives a grateful sense of coolness and relief, and it is rare that one tin is found insufficient to effect a complete and lasting cure.

For eczema, piles, shingles, pimples, and any itching skin complaint, Doan's Ointment is a certain cure.

Rs. 2 per tin ; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

He Suffered Day and Night With Sciatica.

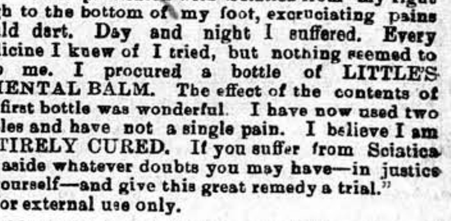
Mr. W. Knowles, Tragant Street, Bath. Eng., says: "I was prostrated with Sciatica from my right thigh to the bottom of my foot, excruciating pains would dart. Day and night I suffered. Every medicine I knew of I tried, but nothing seemed to help me. I procured a bottle of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. The effect of the contents of the first bottle was wonderful. I have now used two bottles and have not a single pain. I believe I am ENTIRELY CURED. If you suffer from Sciatica put aside whatever doubts you may have—in justice to yourself—and give this great remedy a trial."

For external use only.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great


PROF. JAMES ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH & ENERGY

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory, tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that :—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that :—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratton Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

# LETTERS ON LOVE.

## George Meredith on the Choice of a Wife.

### POET-NOVELIST'S ADVICE.

A remarkable series of letters appear in the August issue of "Scribner's Magazine." They are the intimate letters of the great poet-novelist George Meredith, and they deal largely with love and marriage. By virtue of their beauty of language and passionate earnestness, they will take their place among the great letters of English literature.

Since Meredith's death in 1909 his letters have been gathered together by his son, and the first selection is here made public. They give a "reflection of temperament, of character, of opinion, of moods," that can hardly be surpassed in any similar collection.

Note for example the deep and tender feeling with which he writes to his close friend Captain Maxse, who in 1861 is contemplating marriage:—

"You know I wish very earnestly to see you, a man made to understand and make happy any pure, good woman married to one. I don't think any son owes his parents more than the conscientious assurance that he has clearly thought over what he is about to do (in such a matter); seeing that men are the only possible judges in the case; and that the stake is all their own. To have found a suitable person, and to give her up for anything on earth is like seeing a jewel on the shore and rejecting it on account of the trouble of conveying it home. But do you strongly recognise the jewel? Have you found her? A boy can't but a man must reason, in these cases. You may know your love from its power of persisting and bearing delay. Passion has not these powers. If your love of this person is true and not one of your fancies, it will soon light you clear enough.........And don't be hasty and think you are trusting your instinct by grasping suddenly at the golden apple. Can you bear poverty for her? Will she for you? Can she, even if she would? Think whether you are rising it, and remember that very few women bear it and retain their delicacy and charm. Some do. Can you think her one of the chosen? The great difficulty is to be honest with ourselves. If there comes a doubt, the wave of passion overwhelms it. Try and listen to your doubt. See whether you feel, not what we call love, but tenderness for her. Satisfy yourself on this point. And then determine to wait. You can, if your heart has conceived real tenderness. If not should you marry her? You may secure her person but how can you be yet sure of more? If continually you find her worthier, fix your mind to win her by the force of your love. Then should you have that divine delight, I ask you whether you can see any earthly obstacle in your way? You are on the highest pinnacles and may remain untouched, whatever is said or done."

### DEEPLY IN LOVE.

Meredith himself had been married once to a daughter of Thomas Love Peacock, but the marriage had been followed by a separation. Now he falls deeply in love with a very charming and sympathetic Miss Vulliamy, and on June 6, 1865, we find him writing to his friend, the Rev. Augustus Jessop:—

"It is time that your friend should show you a clean breast. He loves a woman as he never yet loved and she for the first time has let her heart escape her. She is not unknown to you, as you both immediately divine. She is the sweetest person I have ever known.

"Your surprise over, you will probably think me rash. My friends, who know of this, think me fortunate, on reflection. They see that I shall now first live; that shall work as I have never yet done; and that to speak materially, marriage will not increase the expenses of a man hitherto very careless. My hope stands like a fixed lamp in my brain. I know that I can work in an altogether different fashion, and that with a wife and such a wife by my side, I shall taste some of the holiness of this mortal world and be new-risen in it. Already the spur is acting, and health comes energy comes. I feel that I can do things well, and not haphazard, as heretofore.

"I believe that I do her good.' I know that she feels it. Me she fills with such deep and reverent emotion that I can hardly think it the action of a human creature merely. I seem to trace a fable thus far developed by blessed angels in the skies. She has been reserved for me, my friend. It was seen that I could love a woman, and one has been given to me to love.

To Captain Maxse he is yet more earnest:—

"My friend, I have written of love and never felt it till now. I have much to pass through in raking up my history with the first woman that held me. But I would pass through fire for my darling, and all that I have to endure seems little for the immense gain I hope to get. When her hand rests in mine, the world seems to hold its breath, and the sun is moveless. I take hold of Eternity. I love her."

### WARNING TO WRITERS.

Independence of thought and brilliance of expression characterise this poet's letters.

"Little writers should be realistic. They would then at least do solid work. They afflict the world, because they will attempt that which it is given to none but noble workmen to achieve. A great genius must necessarily employ ideal means, for a vast conception cannot be placed bodily before the eye and remains to be suggested. Men to whom I bow my head (Shakespeare, Goethe; and in their way, Moliere, Cervantes) are Realists "au fond." But they have the broad arms of Idealism at command. They give us earth; but it is earth with an atmosphere. One may find as much amusement in a kaleidoscope as in a merely idealistic writer, and just as sound prose is of more worth than pretentious poetry, I hold the man who gives a plain wall of fact higher in esteem than one who is constantly shuffling the clouds and dealing with airy, delicate sentimentalities, headless and tailless imaginings, despising our good, plain strength.

Of other writer's he has strong views. Mill "is essentially a critic......He does not touch the soul and springs of the universe, as Carlyle does."

I hold that Carlyle is the nearest to being an inspired writer of any man in our times. He does proclaim inviolable law, he speaks from the deep springs of life, all this: but when he descends to our common pavement, when he would apply his eminent spiritual wisdom to the course of legislation he is no more sagacious, nor useful, nor temperate than flash of lightning in a grocer's shop.

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# COMMERCE IN QUEENSLAND.

The Queensland Government statistician (Mr. Thornhill Weedon) has just issued some particulars relating to the shipping and commerce of Queensland for 1911. The total number of vessels which entered Queensland waters was 1,015 of a total tonnage of 2,010,781, there being 933 steamers and 82 sailors. About half of these were engaged in the inter-State trade, 155 came from foreign countries and 114 from the United Kingdom. The number of vessels, exclusive of the coastal trade, which cleared Queensland ports during the year was 1,013, there being 923 steamers and 90 sailers. Brisbane was the chief local port, 746 ships entering and 705 clearing. Thursday Island came next, 179 coming and 164 going. The total oversea imports (all ports) were worth £6,212,588, of which £4,837,631 was in respect of Brisbane. Oversea exports totalled £8,389,284 Brisbane accounting for £5,735,673. Total imports from the United Kingdom amounted to £4,198,976, and those from foreign countries to £1,688,677. The total exports to the United Kingdom were worth £4,895,931, and those to foreign countries £3,085,044. The value of wool as a product may be gauged by the fact that the total value of wool exported was £4,519,133—more than half the value of the whole of the exports.

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Colonel Seely made the following remarkable statement at question time in the House of Commons on the 17th July.—The distance of the visible horizon at sea on a clear day from an observer in an aeroplane at a height of 5,000 ft., allowing for normal refraction at midday, is, I am informed, 93 1-2 miles. The area under observation would thus be approximately 27,500 square miles.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

# SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

## The Bayard of Our Consular Service.

### CHARACTER SKETCH.

MR. E. D. Morel has the following sketch of Sir Roger Casement in the "Daily News:"—

Tall, very lithe, muscular, with a swing of the torso and limbs, chest thrown out, neck held high: suggestive of one who has lived long years in the vast open spaces. Jet black hair and beard covering cheeks hollowed by tropical inroads, and a chin prominent, narrow, and square. Strongly marked features. A dark blue, penetrative eye, a little sunken in the socket. A long, lean, swarthy Vandyke type of face, graven with power and withal great gentleness. An extraordinarily handsome and arresting face.

There you have in bald outline the picture of the Bayard of our Consular service, Roger Casement. But only in bald outline. There is in the whole carriage and play of the man a something which would stamp him as distinctive and apart in any assembly: a something which speaks of pure metal, of a soul almost primitive both in simplicity and in strength, set in the frame of an athlete, and seen through the outward trappings of a grave courtesy and perfect ease of manner. I have never known such personal magnetism emanate from any man. It is felt by all. Alike by the cultured statesman and cynical diplomatist of the West and by the naked savage. It is not the physical gifts which are the primary cause: rather the mental, unuttered conviction instantly formed that this man is the soul of honour and has imbibed from his solitary communion with nature an unerring faculty of distinguishing truth from falsehood.

### CASEMENT IN NIGERIA.

Innumerable are the stories which still linger in tradition on the West Coast of Africa, about the Bights, when Casement was a Consular officer in the Oil Rivers Protectorate, better known to-day as Southern Nigeria. How when some chief or another had blocked the trade roads, or inter-tribal warfare had threatened the peace of the settlement, Casement—every other medium of conciliation having failed—would disappear into the bush accompanied by a few carriers and armed with nothing more formidable than a stick. How some days later he would be seen in his accustomed place quietly announcing the reopening of the roads and the dispersal of the angry tribesmen to their several homes.

Nine years ago he revisited the scene of his youthful enthusiasms, the Upper Congo, whither in the early heroic days he and so many other bold and chivalrous spirits had been attracted by the noble ideals so lavishly advertised by Leopold II., the Herbert Wards, the de Wintons, Elliots, Conrads and the rest.

We were a small handful here then fighting desperate odds, staggering under a load of abuse, official hostility, public apathy. Not entirely impotent: making, indeed, steady if slow progress, but sadly hampered. Denouncing a colossal crime, by the side of which this Amazonian horror, though of the vilest, is a bagatelle in the numbers effected by it. Denouncing it with none of those weapons which appeal to great masses: on the strength of avowed legislative enactments, of patent fraudulency in revenue returns, of acknowledged monstrosity in profits from rubber unexplainable by any system of commercial dealing. In local evidence, lacking all but rare, ancient, half-forgotten stories of one Swedish and two American missionaries. Yet the indictment had been sufficiently crushing, even thus restricted, to convince the House of Commons. But the action of the House had set in motion an avalanche of systematised calumny. Tyranny defended itself with savage vigour, with studied insolence, with all the resource derived from fabulous wealth, with all the prestige of the royal caste and the ingenuity of the master mind.

At that psychological moment when the reform movement, strong only in its sense of truth, unorganized, reeled beneath the onslaught; this quiet, strong man left the Consulate in the lower Congo and entered the domain of Hell carrying the destiny of a people in his hands.

Another, realising the flood-gates plain speech would unloose, the official arraignment of a King which must follow; aware of the reluctance of every Government to condemn a friendly State, doubtless cognisant of much which need not here be set down suggesting that in this particular case reluctance would be accentuated—might have compromised without entire dishonesty. The evil was not patent. The fringe was respectable, even attractive. Another might have expatiated on the well-kept stations, the handsome buildings, the numerous river craft, and touched lightly on the rest; at least, not gone out of his way to see what lay behind; not run the risk of provoking in his person a grave international incident and a searching and furiously hostile inquiry into his own statements. Casement could not compromise. He wrote a report of which the studied moderation of language could not disguise the concentrated fire of indignation, still less the appalling array of facts.

### TEARING THE VEIL ASIDE.

That report moved the bowels even of a Government department, which, as such, has, rightly enough, none. He tore the veil aside with a completeness which staggered Europe. With a meticulous precision and a wealth of detail he exposed in its uttermost nudity the most infamous conspiracy against humanity and the most flagrant betrayal of civilization which, in combination, the world had ever seen: well aware that in so doing he was jeopardising his official career, entering the lists against a King, drawing down upon himself the implacable wrath of vested interesst.

Of the campaign of calumny which pursued him in every capital of Europe; of the machinery set in motion to crush and discredit him; of the jackals who, here, yelped at his heels; of this, and much more, one would like to write. Enough that time has more than justified him. Enough that not only by his report, but in other ways which some day may be recorded, he infused new and more vigorous life into a movement which but for him might well have ultimately failed.

And now he has laid bare another hideous crime, denounced another curse which the juice of the rubber vine has laid upon the children of men. If the shades of the Congo forest no longer resound with mournful cries, if rows of human hands no longer adorn the precincts of many a bush station, if the flames of Congo homesteads no more leap to heaven, it is largely, in one sense mainly, due to Roger Casement. If a term is now to be placed upon the torture of gentle Indians on the tributaries of the mighty Amazon, Roger Casement will have been their saviour.

To denounce crime at a distance is a relatively simple task. To track the criminal to his lair in the Equatorial forest; to rub shoulders with him round camp fires; to realise that he knows it is only you that stand between him and immunity—you and a few inches of cold steel which makes no noise; to spend long months cutting your path through matted creepers wading in fetid swamp, ploughing the dark waters of miasmatic rivers over which hang the mists of death; to be enervated by fever and maddened by the bites of stinging flies; to run short of food—and what food! to parch in thirst; to experience the lassitude of damp, moist heat which makes exertion a misery—this different. And to retain, through all, your clearness of vision, capacity to weigh evidence, self-control and moral strength—this is to pass through the highest test of mental and physical endurance, to attain the most conspicuous of human achievement.

Roger Casement has twice done this at the peril of his life, risking on the first occasion his career. It is well for the nation that it should possess this type of public servant. It is even better that the nation should realize that it does, and realizing it be stirred in its inmost fibres by a great example.

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In the House of Lords, before the Committee for Privileges, Lord Donoughmore announced that in the Burgh barony case the claimants had made out their claim. Mr. Cuthbert Mathias Kenworthy, Mr. Reginald Gervase Alexander, and Col. Henry Leith had claimed to be co-heirs.

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A Melbourne paper reports that Mr. Justice Isaacs has appointed Miss Nancy Isaacs, his youngest daughter, to be his associate. Judges not infrequently appoint their sons to such posts, but this is the first time a judge has appointed his daughter. Miss Isaacs, who is fully qualified legally, will be the first lady, who has ever held the position of judge's associate.

# THE WEATHER.

## Monsoon Weak in Central India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug 13.

The monsoon continues to be weak in the central parts of the country, and rain in Northwest India has diminished, but in Orissa, the south of the Peninsula and Lower Burma, decidedly greater activity has been shown.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar and Orissa, North and East Bengal and Lower Burma; fairly general on the West Coast and south-east Madras, Central India east, in Gujarat east, the Punjab, the United Provinces and Assam, while a few falls have occurred in South Hyderabad, the North Madras Coast, Madras, the Deccan, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, the North-West Frontier Province and Upper Burma.

The principal amounts are:—Karwar and Mangalore, each one inch; Madura, three; Salem, two; Parachinar, 1 1-2, Ludhiana and Ambala each one; Delhi, 1 1-2; Meerut, Naya and Dumka, each one: Patna, 1-2; Darjeeling, one; Mymensingh, six; Burdwan, Chittagong and Shillong, each two; Bhamo, and Moulmein, 1 1-2; Kyaukpyu, Bassein, and Diamond Island, each one; Tavoy, five; Mergui, three; Slipper Island, six.

### RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla In Cts | Esplanade In Cts | Fort In Cts | Colaba In Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered ...... | 45·52 | 46·57 | 46·21 | 42·10 |
| Tuesday, 13th August...... | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·00 | 0·03 |
| Total ...... | 45·54 | 46·59 | 46·21 | 42·13 |
| Same date last year.......... | 43·10 | 44·22 | 45·21 | 38·73 |

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 13.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1910. | Corpdg. Total 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. |
| Cumballa Hill... | 0·00 | 42·73 | 52·45 | 37·84 |

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

| 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 13th Aug. | | Total up-to-date. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In. | cts. | Ins. | cts. |
| 0 | 15 | 50 | 42 |

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (12th) ............ | 93·3 | 82·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jask ............ | 95·8 | 87·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Muskat (12th) ............ | 99·3 | 89·6 | ... | 0·26 |
| Multan ............ | 101·3 | 84·5 | ... | 4·48 |
| Rawalpindi ............ | 81·4 | 78·9 | ... | 12·70 |
| Lahore ............ | 93·9 | 79·7 | ... | 8·45 |
| Sirsa ............ | 91·3 | 78·5 | 0·04 | 7·29 |
| Ambala ............ | 90·5 | 74·9 | 0·90 | 16·97 |
| Delhi ............ | 91·5 | 77·8 | 1·55 | 16·86 |
| Agra ............ | 85·5 | 79·0 | 0·05 | 11·12 |
| Mainpuri ............ | 90·3 | 78·6 | 0·24 | 17·69 |
| Jhansi ............ | 83·5 | 77·5 | 0·01 | 22·79 |
| Cawnpore ............ | 87·2 | 78·4 | 0·21 | 15·47 |
| Allahabad ............ | 89·6 | 77·5 | 0·34 | 15·54 |
| Jacobabad ............ | 103·5 | 84·8 | ... | 0·37 |
| Karachi ............ | 86 | 81·0 | ... | 8·15 |
| Ajmer ............ | 83·1 | 75·2 | ... | 10·91 |
| Jaipur ............ | 82·7 | 75·1 | 0·91 | 24·08 |
| Kotah ............ | 87·6 | 78·1 | ... | 18·20 |
| Bhuj ............ | 83·5 | 77·0 | 0·04 | 19·92 |
| Dwarka ............ | 85·8 | 77·7 | 0·81 | 21·85 |
| Veraval ............ | 82·0 | 77·8 | 0·38 | 25·92 |
| Rajkot ............ | 87·1 | 74·3 | 0·04 | 25·57 |
| Bhavnagar Para............ | 90·0 | 77·6 | ... | 33·20 |
| Surat ............ | 85·9 | 75·6 | 0·11 | 46·44 |
| Ahmedabad ............ | 87·6 | 75·2 | 0·65 | 33·69 |
| Deesa ............ | 87·3 | 75·4 | 0·05 | 13·59 |
| Neemuch ............ | 83·4 | 71·5 | 0·03 | 17·30 |
| Indore ............ | 84·1 | 7 ·1 | ... | 22·89 |
| Jubbulpore ............ | 82·8 | 74·8 | 0·09 | 21·94 |
| Saugor ............ | 81·8 | 72·1 | 0·16 | 24·80 |
| Hoshangabad ............ | 86·6 | 73·4 | 0·59 | 28·74 |
| Khandwa............ | 88·2 | 72·1 | ... | 11·25 |
| Akola ............ | 88·2 | 73·1 | ... | 15·67 |
| Amraoti ............ | 87·8 | 75·3 | ... | 1 ·20 |
| Nagpur............ | 89·1 | 75·8 | 0·05 | 38·97 |
| Chanda ............ | 89·5 | 77·0 | ... | 30·47 |
| Raipur ............ | 88·7 | 77·6 | ... | 29·11 |
| BOMBAY............ | 84·1 | 76·4 | 0·03 | 42·13 |
| Ratnagiri............ | 84·8 | 74·9 | 0·20 | 75·04 |
| Mormugao ............ | 84·5 | 75·7 | 0·04 | 79·92 |
| Karwar ............ | 79·7 | 75·0 | 0·92 | 80·04 |
| Malegaon............ | 88·9 | 70·1 | ... | 10·00 |
| Ahmednagar ............ | 80·1 | 65·5 | ... | 4·90 |
| Poona ............ | 83·0 | 69·8 | ... | 12·03 |
| Sholapur ............ | 92·8 | 70·1 | ... | 7·80 |
| Bijapur ............ | 90·7 | 69·3 | ... | 4·95 |
| Belgaum ............ | 77·3 | 65·5 | ... | 53·54 |
| Aurangabad............ | 86·9 | 68·7 | ... | 12·61 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) ............ | 87.4 | 73·2 | ... | 21·40 |
| Hyderabad ............ | 89·3 | 75·2 | ... | 11·07 |
| Mangalore ............ | 85·8 | 74·3 | 0·88 | 89·93 |
| Calicut............ | 85·3 | | 0·15 | 89·75 |
| Cochin ............ | 84·7 | 74·7 | 0·61 | 79·71 |
| Colombo ............ | 86·5 | 75·5 | ... | 26·35 |
| Masulipatam ............ | 95·8 | 80·7 | ... | 13·58 |
| Bellary ............ | 98·0 | 75·3 | ... | 2·85 |
| Cuddapah ............ | 101·2 | 76·6 | 0·20 | 4·54 |
| Madras............ | 95·5 | 74·5 | 0·24 | 4·73 |
| Bangalore ............ | 87·8 | 69·8 | ... | 8·25 |
| Coimbatore ............ | 90·4 | 73·3 | ... | 4·64 |
| Trichinopoly ............ | 99·1 | 72·8 | 0·66 | 5·06 |
| Negapatam ............ | 93·7 | 78·7 | ... | 1·14 |

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the eastern districts; Ambala has had 0·92" and Delhi 1·55". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall, clear at Multan and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the extreme western districts; Mainpuri has had 0·24", Cawnpore 0·21", and Allahabad 0·34." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·91" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen on the Kathiawar Coast and in Gujarat; Dwarka has had 0·81", Veraval 0·38", Surat 0·11" and Ahmedabad 0·65". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad records 0·59" of rain and Saugor 0·16". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·20" of rain and Karwar 0·92". Skies are moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the East Punjab, the United Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts, the north-east Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been fairly general also in Gujarat and western half of Kathiawar, and local in Rajputana, south-east Madras, the Madras Deccan and the adjacent parts of the Madras Coast. There has thus been a decrease in the area of rainfall in the Punjab, Rajputana and the central parts of the country, but in the southern half of the Peninsula and Kathiawar, the area of rainfall has increased.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula; local rain in Gujarat, the east Central and the United Provinces, the east Punjab and east Rajputana; and some showers in Kathiawar, the southern half of the Deccan and possibly in the north Punjab and on the north Madras Coast.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 13th August, was 29 832 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet, at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mericurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cisterns, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

# THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

The "Ordre National de la Legion d'Honneur,' which has been conferred on the Prince of Wales was founded in 1802, by Bonaparte when he was First Consul. The idea of the Order was his, and although it met with some opposition in the Conseil d'Etat, he was able to carry it through. There was a suggestion that it should be made purely military, but Napoleon objected, and succeeded in having it founded as a general civil and military Order. There are five grades in it, the highest being the Grande Croix, which the Prince has received. This was originally known as the Grand Aigle, and after the return of the Bourbons in 1814, for a time as the Grand Cordon. The remaining ranks are called grands officiers, comman deurs, officiers, and chevaliers.

Not only have the constitutions of the Order been changed fairly frequently under the various Governments of France, but the form of the cross itself has been altered. At present it is composed of a star of five rays with double points, surmounted by a wreath of oak and laurel leaves. In the centre of one side of the star, surrounded by branches of oak and laurel, is a figure typifying the Republic, with the words "Republique Française, 1870." On the other side are two tri-coloured flags, with the motto "Honneur et Patrie." The star itself is of white enamel, on silver for the chevaliers, on gold for all the other grades. The ribbon by which the cross is attached is of watered red silk. Sex is no bar for receiving this order. Rosa Bouheur, Madame Patti, and Madame Curie are among the number of the decorated.

# BACHELOR MAIDS.

Miss Helen Gould, the wealthiest unmarried woman in America, has addressed a stinging letter to the Rev. Elmer Huffer, of Colorado, who in a largely quoted sermon on "Love, Courtship, and Marriage," recently advocated the banishment of all old maids to some lonely island "where they could not hinder the progress of humanity."

Miss Gould devotes the greater part of her income of dols. 500,000 (£100,000) a year to philanthropic work. She writes:—

I do not know why you have made this statement but I feel it is a great injustice to the batchelor maids of this country. There are, I admit, a great many men haters in the world, but a great many batchelor maids are not living alone because they so choose, but because they have been unable to find a suitable companion. I speak from the standpoint of the bachelor maid, and I feel that such people are not hindering the progress of civilisation but are advancing it.

If I had found a suitable helpmate I might have spent my money in a different way, and in a way that might not have done so much good as now. Before preaching on this subject again think this matter over and make up your mind that there is some good in living a single life.

Mr. Huffer is unabashed by the indignation his sermon has aroused among unmarried women. He repolies to the letters by describing Miss Gould as a noble woman, but he adds: "Her nobleness would be greatly enhanced if she were married." As Miss Gould could never be sure, because of her riches, of being wooed for herself alone, the clergyman advises her, if she desires two weeks real enjoyment and happiness, to accept a position in the backwoods incognito, or to disguise herself as a waitress and seek work in a cheap restaurant, or work as a chambermaid—in brief, do anything as long as she earns her own living and lives on less than dols. 10 (two guineas) a week. Perhaps then she will find a righteous and industrious man who would love her for her true self and for her charming personality."

Mr. Huffer does not notice the suggestion thrown out by Miss King, of California, that "but for the dear old maids some preachers would be hunting for jobs," or the statement of Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, daughter of the Boston poet, that "care of the helpless, the weak, the poor, and the sick has almost always been done by unmarried women, who have given up their lives to the service of the Church."

# TRAVELLING FREE LIBRARIES.

The Social Service League, Bombay, has issued the following statement:—

In Europe, America and other parts of the world a free library is regarded as one of the most important means of promoting education, and such libraries are found even in almost all villages there. There are some free libraries in Bombay, but their number is very small and very little use has been made even of the few that there are on account of the masses being very backward and having no taste for reading. In order to create this taste in them it is necessary to bring our libraries almost to their doors and the starting of travelling free libraries is the only way of achieving this object. The government of the Gaikwar of Baroda has already formed an elaborate scheme for establishing free libraies throughout the State, and we wish to try an experiment of this kind although on a very humble scale in the city of Bombay. Our plan is that a box containing a set of about fifty volumes will be given in charge of a gentleman living in a chawl occupied by the people of the backward classes. This gentleman will be requested to issue these books to the people in the chawl free of any charge and also to try his best to persuade them to make use of them. After two or three months a fresh set of books will be given to these people, the old set being removed to some other place. Thus, if we give five sets of books in a year to one chawl and start this work in twenty-five centres we must secure 125 sets or 6,250 volumes. To purchase this number of books would mean an expenditure of about Rs. 5,000. But we shall not be required to spend this sum if those who have some Marathi or Gujratti books with them will be ready to part with some and place them at our disposal for this purpose.

# BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

## VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 14th Aug., 1912.

458. Parades.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana, to-day, Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade,

II.—"A" & "C" Companies Recruits will parade at Head-quarters, Council Road, to-day, Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

## VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 13th Aug, 1912.

177. Strength—Gunner D. G. Hill, No. 1 Company is transferred from the reserve to the active list at his own request.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

---

The representatives of France and Germany who have been conferring at Berne regarding the future determination of their respective possessions in the Congo and the Cameroons are understood to have come to an agreement as to the lines on which delimitation will be carried out on the spot. Certain districts will be transferred at once.

SPECIAL MONSOON BOOTS
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WILLOW, CALF
OR
BOX CALF.

Stout waterproof soles, soft full leather lining and full welted.

Shape, Medium and Round in all sizes.

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ELITE BOOT & SHOE MART,
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SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** and **Convalescence**, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bottle of genuine* **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

**CLETEAS** *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Cie, Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Cie, Agents in *Pondichéry*.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

*The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.*

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

**DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS,** for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

**DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,** for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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MOTOR CARS.

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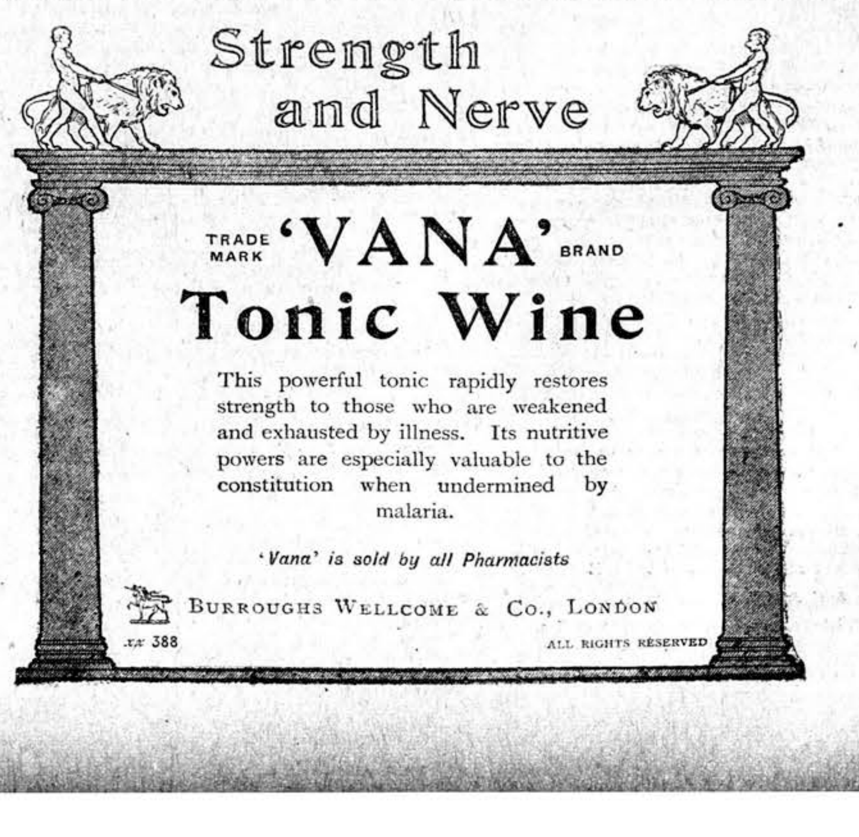

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# SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 15th inst. at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. Whiteway and Laidlaw's Establishment valuable teak and blackwood mahoganized furniture, such as sets of dining room, sofas and chairs, side and corner cabinets, round, writing and sidetables, hatstand, show cases, single and double almyrah, clothes and hanging, presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, easy and light chairs, carpets, phonograph etc,

The above is on view,

SALE ON FRIDAY 16th instant.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Roosevelt House, Apollo Bunder opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable teakwood and blackwood French polished household furniture of the latest design, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, suite of drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, handsome cabinets, bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, one sweet-toned cottage piano by Arthur Allison, specially constructed for India for Rose and Co. table and hanging lamps, carpets, clock etc., the property of C. Pusey Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th August, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE PARCELS, etc., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDA, the 31st August, 1912, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th August, 1912.

ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR?

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU *MONEY*. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

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(Tele. "LATEST.") Fort, BOMBAY.

*By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda*

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5 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand,

# BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

## Mr. Polak on the Situation.

Mr. A. S. Polak, entertained at the Ripon Club on Wednesday, in response to the toast of his health, said:—

Whatever the future may have in store for me, I shall always be intensely proud of the privilege of having represented so honourable a cause as that of the Indians of South Africa. Gentlemen, this is perhaps an opportune occasion to present you with a short resume of what has been done, in connection with that cause since my return to India. After the provisional settlement of the Transvaal controversy, owing to the inability finally to terminate it by statutory enactment because of the lateness of the Parliamentary session, I proceeded to England for a few months' holiday, and, pending the introduction of the promised legislation to validate the provisional arrangement, it was considered advisable that, on my return to South Africa, I should spend some time in India, in order, so far as I was able, to educate public opinion on this matter, and to make our position clear to the Government of India. Shortly after my arrival here, I sought an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, who graciously received me and listened to what I had to say with the utmost sympathy, and he assured me that the Government were doing and would do all that lay in their power to relieve us of some of the disabilities that weighed so heavily upon us. Lord Hardinge's assurances were fully confirmed by the sympathetic attitude of the Department of Commerce and Industry, with whom this matter of Indian emigration lies, and I have for some months now been in frequent correspondence with the Department on various matters arising out of the South African situation. From Calcutta I went on a lecturing tour in Eastern Bengal, where I broke our ground. But let me be careful in my language, for, in Eastern Bengal I found that I should have to revise my geographical definitions. I learnt that the utmost that could safely be said there was that what was not land was waters and what was not water was land, but that is was difficult at times to tell which was land and which was water. On returning to Calcutta I was privileged to be of some assistance at the time that the Honourable Mr. Gokhale brought forward his memorable resolution to put an end to the system of recruitment of Indian indentured labour. We, in South Africa, know a great deal about the iniquity and the injustice of this system, and I was asked to do what I could, as it had already been stopped for Natal, to secure its termination in regard to other Colonies that continued to import indentured labour from India. You will no doubt remember that some steps in this direction were taken by the last Indian National Congress, which I had the honour to address, and which included in its Colonial resolution a clause condemning the system of indentured labour. Later, at the session of the All India Muslim League, that I also had the privilege of addressing, a similar resolution of condemnation was passed, and a couple of days afterwards Mr. Gokhale's resolution was debated in the Imperial Legislative Council. Although all the non-official Indian members voted in support of the resolution, it was rejected by an official majority, have no doubt that had the Government of India had a free hand, the resolution would have been carried, but it is an open secret that opposition came for the Colonial Office, who could not contemplate the ruin of the sugar-industry in some of the Colonies, with the certain consequential demand for subsidies out of Imperial revenues. But it was with the utmost regret that I observed one Department of His Majesty's Government bringing such pressure to bear upon another Department, at the cost of the honour and prestige of the people of this country, for we have always, in South Africa, regarded the continuance of the indenture system as being a shame and a dishonour to India. After leaving Calcutta, I then proceeded on a lecturing tour in the Eastern Coast districts of Madras, again breaking new ground, and I addressed ten different meetings in ten different towns on ten different days. It was somewhat hasty and trying work, but owing to the shortness of the time at my disposal, it was unavoidable. Whilst in Madras, I had the honour of an interview with Lord Carmichael, who expressed to me his great sympathy with our cause. I then toured in the South-West of the Presidency, and finally, including an important meeting in the city of Madras, I addressed fourteen meetings in the Presidency in 21 days, thence returning here. Since then my movements have been fairly well known to you, as I have occupied myself with correspondence with the Government and in the Press. Whether these representations will bear fruit, only the future can show. I had addressed various meetings culminating in the great Town Hall Meeting of the citizens of Bombay which I had the privilege of addressing last week.

As I have so recently spoken of our work in South Africa, I do not propose to-night to speak of it at any length, but with your permission, I should like to take this occasion to deal with two criticisms that have been levelled against it by a small body of critics, including some very distinguished persons. It is suggested that, in agreeing to the close restriction of Indian immigration into South Africa, by means of an education test in a European language, we have given up the whole case. I deny this absolutely, and I claim that whatever restrictions have been imposed were imposed over our heads and by forces beyond our control. Those of you who possess historical memories will recollect that, in 1896, the Natal Parliament, passed an Asiatics Exclusion Act, which Mr. Chamberlain, who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies, refused to submit for the Royal assent, because of the racial insult it contained. But he agreed to the passing of a measure restricting Indian immigration by means of an education test in a European language. The Natal Indians strongly protested against this at the time. They urged that it was highly unjust to discriminate against Indian languages and culture which were just as highly developed and just as lofty as the European. Unfortunately in those days, we were not so well organised as we are to-day, and in spite of our protests this measure became law, excluding the labouring classes of Indians, except those who came under indenture, and the trading classes, and only admitting a very small number of Indians who could pass so severe a test. I do not know, gentlemen, whether these critics ever raised their voices in protest at that time. Nor did they later, when the Cape Colony, Australia, and British Columbia, followed suit. And the Transvaal settlement does not make the situation worse in principle. It does not, then, lie in the months of the critics to say that we have given away the Indian case. But, more than that, when I urge that door in we in the Transvaal have actually forced open the the Transvaal and the orange Free State that was slammed fast in the face of all Indians, including all of you who sit round this table to-night, I am met with the reply that that is nothing, because they do not wish to go there. Now the critics cannot have it both ways. They cannot say that we have given up the case and at the same time declare that, though the door is kept open for them they do not wish to go. Such statements cancel each other. Moreover, it is not at all a question of whether Indians wish to go to South Africa or not, but whether, as equal British subject, they have a right to go on equal terms with all other British subjects, to any part of His Majesty's Dominions, and I submit that the South African Indians have not only not given that case away, but that they have even brought a little nearer the solution of a most difficult problem.

The second criticism that is advanced is that it is useless to give funds to enable the South African Indians to maintain their struggle against heavy odds, and that they should return to this country. That appears, on the surface to be a reasonable argument, but once more I appeal to your historical sense. It is true that those Indians who have no vested interests might return here, and many of them have done so. But you must be aware that there are large numbers of Indians in South Africa who have been there for over many years, some of them for more than a generation. They have taken root there and have brought up families and after built up important businesses. All their experience of life has been gained in South Africa, and their whole future and that of the thousands of Colonial—born Indians, lies there. You could not uproot them if you would, and, I speak quite frankly, I am more than doubtful whether you would be prepared to put your hands in your pockets to bring them back here or open up opportunities for them here. But all this is beside the point. Supposing that every South African Indian were to return to this country, you would still not have solved the real problem, which is: What is the states of India in the Empire? Whether you help or whether you do not help, South African Indians are going to remain in South Africa and to carry on their campaign for the honor of India: I cannot, from my experiences all over this country, believe that they will have to fight without your sympathy and encouragement. They do not intend to run away. They mean to force recognition on the part of the white colonists. By a close regard for their own self-respect, they intend to compel the respect of their fellow-colonists, They intend to maintain the honour of India in maintaining their own honour, and the honour of every Indian is intimately concerned in this matter, whether reside in India or outside this country. His honour is attacked when Colonial legislation ir frame against him on racial grounds and the South African Indians intend to fight against this with all their energy.

And now, what of the future? What is to be our work and yours? As I have just now said, we shall carry on our agitation for equal treatment. We shall continue to make material sacrifices for a cause that we rate so highly. But it is only fair that you here should help us. There is in process of formation a permanent working sub-committee that will carry on the work of educating public opinion in the future. There is ample need for such a body and plenty of work for it to do. I earnestly invite all who have the time to spare and the will to serve the country to join it. The sub-committee will have to consider not alone the position of Indians in South Africa, but also of these wherever resident in the Empire, and I hope that its labours will bear fruit. Then, too, there is the work of the press. I call their attention to the growing impotance of Indian Opinion our cummunal organ. It is a store house of information on the South African Indian question in its many aspects. Let it be copiously quoted and the grievances advertised in it widely commented on. In the latest issue, for example, there appears a circular of an extraordinary nature issued by the Natal Immigration Officer regarding the immigration of the wives of resident Indians. This official rejects evidence that has hitherto been deemed satisfactory by the Supreme court. He wants documentary evidence of the marriage submitted to him by a First Class European Majistrate in this country. Apparently the evidence of an Indian official, even if a High Court Judge, would be tainted: He wants extraneous evidence of a most far-reaching character as to the fact of the marriage. All documents must bear the thumb-prints of the wife. The husband must declare that he has no other wife. Then police investigations are to be made. Finally, the original documents have to go forward to South Africa. There are other requirements which, for the moment, I forget, but when all these are complied with, the Emmigration Officer generally announces that, under ordinary circumstances, he will not place any restrictions upon the landing of the wife. I do not remember that so vile an insult has ever before been offered to South African Indians, who are charged by implication, with having introduced women into South Africa for immoral purposes. Gentlemen, I hope that India will ring with protests against this insult to us and to Indian womanhood.

Lastly, there is the question of funds. The example so splendidly set by Mr. Ratan Tata has been followed by the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Trust, who, I have just learnt, have denoted Rs. 3,000 for the relief of distress in the Transvaal. Other donors have given various sums. But the response has not been altogether what it might have been. We have great needs and great expenses. We have to provide education for our children. Lord Ampthill is most anxious to extend the scope of the London Committee, but this cannot be done unless funds are forthcoming. I venture to suggest that, if only out of gratitude to Lord Ampthill for his immense services to India in this matter, a special effort should be made to enable the London Committee effectively to carry on its work. I can assure all who give, whether their donations be large or small, according to their means, that they will get god interest on their investment, for the funds wil be most carefully expended, the cause is a good one, and the workers in it will, I am sure, be faithful to their trust.

# FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ...... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th Aug. 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. | | | Time Occupied in Transmission | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hrs. | Mts. |
| Turkey...... | 10 | 4 | p. m. | 66 | 7 |
| Teheran ... | 13 | 11 | 10 a m. | 1 | 33 |
| Suez ........ | 13 | 12 | 30 p. m. | 2 | 26 |

### NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-3-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-12).

Duom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Djeddah cable continues interrupted (26-7-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Private telegrams in secret Language (I. E. code or cipher) are not admitted in Turkey in Asia and the Turkish Islands (31-7-12).

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The "Statesman" learns from a well-informed source that there is no truth in the report which has been published by a Calcutta paper to the effect that the Government of India have decided to raise an Anglo-Indian regiment of five hundred men on a monthly pay of Rs. 40 per man, with rations. The committee which is considering this matter in Simla has not yet formulated recommendations, and no decision will be arrived at by the Government of India until they have received the Committee's decisions. Definite information is not at present available as to the proposals under discussion, but it is believed that the project referred to is not likely to find acceptance.

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# PUTUMAYO OUTRAGES.

## The Commons and Catholic Mission.

### RESPONSIBILITY OF DIRECTORS

Several questions relating to the outrages on Indians in the Putumayo district of the Amazon, were addressed to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons on July 19.

Mr. King (L., North Somerset) asked whether a Roman Catholic mission to Peru would receive help, advice, and encouragement from the Foreign Office and the British representatives abroad, but not a Protestant mission.

Mr. Acland said the Foreign Office was not directly concerned with the dispatch of religious missions to the Putumayo, though it would, of course, give such assistance as might be possible or advisable. Missions of other denominations than Roman Catholics would not, he was informed, be accorded the necessary facilities by the Peruvian authorities.

Mr. Wedgwood: Does it much matter whether the Indians are made Catholics or Protestants so long as they are saved from these brutes? (Cheers.)

Mr. Acland: I think it is important, in determining to support a mission, to select that mission which will have the best chance of getting something done. The question of the religion to be represented by the mission ought to be entirely subordinated to that. (Hear, hear.) It is undoubtedly the fact that a Catholic mission will have a far better chance of getting something done than any other mission that could be sent.

Mr. King: Is the hon. gentleman aware that one of the gentlemen promoting the Catholic Mission has publicly announced his complete satisfaction with the action of King Leopold in the Congo?

The Speaker: That has nothing to do with this subject.

Mr. Reddy (Nat., King's County) What steps if any do the Government propose to take against the directors of this horrible company?

Mr. Acland: The company is in lequidation.

Sir F. Banbury (U. City of London): Are not the directors equally liable for action which they took when the company was not in liquidation?

Mr. Acland: I hope that is so. I think we should be delighted to find that any of these persons were amenable to English law (Cheers.)

Sir F. Banbury: Will the hon. gentleman take steps to bring these people to justice or at any rate have the matter investigated so that the country may know to what extent these directors were or were not liable?

Mr. Acland: Yes certainly.

In answer to a further question Mr. Acland said that no outrages were committed by Englishmen.

Reuter's Agency is authorised to state that the Roman Catholic Mission to Putumayo will be composed exclusively of British subjects drawn, as far as possible from the Franciscan Order.

The atrocities of the Putumayo were the subject of further questions in the House of Commons, on July 24.

Mr. King (L. North Somerset) asked the Foreign Secretary whether the crimes charged against men in the employ of the Peruvian Amazon Company, and the charges against the methods of the company administration on the Putumayo had been considered with a view to ascertaining how far the directors of the company, who had been on the Putumayo, were personally cognisant of the crimes disclosed in Sir R. Casement's report, and whether any charge would be preferred against the directors or officials of the company.

Sir Edward Grey (Foreign Secretary) replied: When the matter was first brought to their notice, the British directors of the company made it clear that they had no knowledge of the state of affairs. They appointed a commission, which was evidently sent in good faith to inquire on the spot, and I am not aware of any grounds on which his Majesty's Government could take action against them.

In reply to further questions,

Sir Edward Grey said, so far as he was aware, the directors of the company had never disputed the state of affairs disclosed in Sir R. Casement's report. What they had contended was that they were entirely ignorant of the state of affairs before Sir R. Casement and their own commission went out.

In reply to further questions, Sir Edward Grey said that a salaried British Consul had recently been appointed at Iquitos, and had been instructed, in concert with the United States Consul, to visit the Putumayo district.

# MR. BALFOUR AND EUGENICS.

## Philosopher at the Dinner-Table.

Mr. Balfour was heard in his happiest vein at a banquet given in the Grand Hall at the Hotel Cecil to celebrate the opening of the first International Eugenic Congress. Though speaking for barely twenty minutes, he touched with a delicate hand most of the root problems of eugenics, and left many of his hearers with a sense of new light upon a hard subject.

"Man," was his central thought, "is from the point of view of genetics a wild animal. If we carry out to its logical conclusion the sort of scientific work done by this congress man must become a domesticated animal.

"The eugenist thinks that man ought deliberately to consider the health, character, and qualities of the succeeding generation. That is the characteristic of domestication. That is totally absent from animals in the wild state. Ultimately we shall have to look at this question as an incomparably more difficult, and also more important, aspect of the very kind of question with which we have to deal when we are dealing with the domestic animals upon which our existence depends."

Earlier in his speech Mr. Balfour had emphasised the difficulty of the eugenic problem. Eugenists, he had pointed out, must not only convince the ordinary man that the question is one of the greatest and most pressing of our day, but must also convince him that, it is one of the most complex which science has ever undertaken to solve.

Unquestionably, he continued, the pessimism of those who had looked most closely into the laws governing the transmission of hereditary qualities was founded not upon sentiment, but upon the consideration of hard facts, and those who refused to listen to their prophecies were bound to answer their reasoning. He urged upon those who roughly and rather contemptuously put aside these prophecies of ill to the civilization of the future to give close scrutiny to the arguments of their opponents.

"Eugenics," Mr. Balfour proceeded, "suffers from a fact which is of social and political importance, namely, that every faddist seizes hold of the eugenic problem as machinery for furthering his own particular method of bringing the millennium upon earth. I am not sure that those who write and talk upon this subject do not occasionally use language which is incorrect in itself and apt to produce a certain prejudice upon the impartial public.

"I read, for instance, as almost a commonplace of eugenic literature that we are suffering at this moment from the fact that the law of natural selection is producing less effect than it did when selection was more stringent, and that what we have got to do is to go back to the good old days of natural selection. I do not believe that to be scientifically sound, to say nothing of its other aspects."

His reason for this belief Mr. Balfour explained in a few lucid sentences. Biologically speaking, "fitness," as implied by the phrase "the survival of the fittest," meant only that an organism was in harmony with its surroundings. Therefore when he was told that the numbers of the feeble-minded were increasing, he could only gather that the feeble-minded were getting more adapted to their surroundings. Conversely, the fact that the professional class was not maintaining its numbers simply meant from this inelastic point of view that it was "unfit."

"That is not meant," he added, "as an ill-timed joke. What I want to make clear is that we do not desire to imitate natural selection, which while it has produced very admirable organisms, has also produced very abominable ones. We deliberately say that survival is not everything—that a feeble-minded man who survives is not so good as a good professoinal man, even if the profesional man does not keep up his numbers by an adequate birthrate."

Major Leonard Darwin, President of the Congress, urged that the aims of eugenists are as practical as those of politicians. Politicians, he said, aimed at securing immediate benefits, not wholly without reference to votes. Eugenists were looking to the lot of future generations.

# MAIL NOTES.

### A CLERICAL CONSCIENCE

The Rev. Canon Hallward, writing in the "Rhodesia Church Magazine" from Umtali, states: I think I ought to mention that a promise was made the other day by a friend that if he won the prize in a Derby lottery he would put another window in the church. It makes me feel uncomfortable. I do not for a moment doubt the integrity and sincerity of the offer. But I must object to gambling on principle and through experience; and lotteries are gambling. However, the chances are fairly heavy against our friend, so the question may not crop up. Meanwhile, we thank him for his generous offer. The prize in question, I believe, is about £1,509; a tithe of that is £150, which would give us a fine window.

### ANGORA GOATS IN QUEENSLAND.

The Angora goat is rapidly increasing in importance as a factor in the material wealth of Queensland. In 1904 there were only 2,008 such animals in Queensland, and at the end of last year the number had risen to 7,198. The mohair obtained was 5,102lb. In several districts attempts have been made to establish goat farming on a sound and profitable basis, and the results have not been at all discouraging. Pure-bred Angora bucks have been obtained, and grading of crossbreds has been made until good mohair has been produced. Angora goat farming is only in its first stage, but the efforts now made to improve the herds and produce mohair of commercial value may be the nucleus of a big industry in the future in Queensland.

### SCOTTISH PLANT NAMES.

Drawing attention to the scarcity of plant names in the Scottish dialect, a correspondent of the "Scotsman" recently gave a list of such names, from which we extract the following, the local names being given last:—Charlock (Sinapis Arvensis), Wull Kale or Gule; Ragwort (Senechio Jacobaea), Benweed; Cuckoo Flower (Cardamine Pratensis), Wild Rocket or Gill flower; Tansy, Mary ma Tansy; Orpine (Sedum Telephium), Healing Leaf; Fool's Parsley (Æthusa Cynapium), Dog's Flourish; Foeglove (Digitalis Purpurea); Deid Man's Bells or Pluidy Fingers (Dumfries); Figwort (Scrophularia nodosa), Stinking Roger; Quaking Grass (Briza media), Silver Shekels or Silver Shakers (Dumfries); Privat (Ligustrum vulgare), Privy Sauch; Wood Sorrel (Oxalis Acetosella), Ladies' Meat; Daffodil (Glen); Monkshood (Aconitum Napellus), Granny Mutchy; Fruit of the Wild Rose, Choop (Dumfries).

### "GULE" AND "GRULSHEY."

"Gule" may more properly apply to the corn marigold, but the name is current in a locality where the plant is rare. "Grulshey" for cow parsnip is rather curious, and may have some connection with the rank nature of the growing plant. The leaves of wood sorrel are frequently eaten by country children, and the flavour is much more delicate than the commoner "sourock," hence possibly the name "ladies' meat." "Glen" for daffodil is very local, and so far as I am aware used only in a few parishes round Kilmarnock. "Choop" is always "hip" or "dog hip" in Ayrshire, but a very common Dumfriesshire expression descriptive of a man "in his cups" is "he cam hame as fou's a Choop."

### BATTLE IN MINING STRIKE.

A desperate battle between striking coal miners on the one hand and police and militia on the other is raging in the Blue Ridge Mountains near Paint Creek, West Virginia said a New York cable the "Daily Chronicle" on July 26. Despatches from Charleston, the capital of the State, about twenty miles from the scene of the conflict, declare that it is the most serious labour outbreak since the great Homestead riots in Pennsylvania. Already some twenty or thirty men on each side have been killed. The fight is proceeding with revolvers, rifles, and Gatling guns on the one side, while the strikers are using bombs and dynamite, in addition to such firearms as they possess. The strikers on Thursday night advanced in a large body; several thousands strong, and began the attack by hurling a dynamite bomb into the police quarters. The officers and men immediately replied with a fusilade of bullets, and killed four of the strikers. A number of strike-breakers, who have been imported to take places of the miners, and were lodged on the premises, were the special objects of the hatred of the strikers, and it is said that many of these have been killed. In the midst of the fighting the strikers destroyed the telegraph and telephone lines, and after the first messages had been sent to Charleston giving some idea of the attack and asking for help, communication by this means was suspended. Couriers, however, who were sent out at the risk of their lives, succeeded in getting through. They declared that the battle was progressing over a district fourteen miles long and that the constabulary were using machine gunds and rifles, while the strikers were dropping bombs with great frequency and using revolvers, and when at close quarters knifing them in a most savage manner. The latest despatches from Charleston state that the Paint Creek valley is resounding with the din of battle and that the death-roll will be a heavy one.

### "GLAD EYE" SUIT.

The case in which Miss Olga Esme, a young actress, sued Mr. Louis Meyer for damages on the ground that she was engaged to play the part of Kiki in the "Glad Eye" in London, and that the agreement was broken, was concluded before Mr. Justice Brey in the King's Bench Division, when the jury found in favour of the plaintiff and awarded her £300 damages, Judgment was entered accordingly with costs. A stay of execution was applied for by the defendant and refused. The defence was that it was expressly provided in contract that Miss Esme should give three weeks' rehearsals, and that by failing to do this she broke the agreement. Plaintiff's contention was that it was agreed she should rehearse for only two weeks. The defendant, Mr. Meyer cross-examined by Sir Frederick Low, K. C. (for the plaintiff), said he was certain that Miss Esme did not say anything about only rehearsing for two weeks. Mr. E. Degnall said he undertook the production of the "Glad Eye." The part of Kiki depended on "business" for its success, and "business" could only grow at rehearsals. Would it be possible to rehearse the Company without the person who was playing Kiki?—Oh, no more than you could rehearse "Hamlet" without the part of Hamlet. Alluding to Miss Esme's suggestion that she should attend only two weeks' rehearsals, witness said the request took him aback, and he had never heard of such a thing. In cross-examination as to various dates and incidents, witness said, amid laughter, "I am not datas, you know." Sir Frederick Low asked Mr. Dagnall about the time on a particular day that he had his lunch," "I cant tell you, nor can I say what I had for lunch," was the reply. Sir Frederick: Ah, but I was not curious about that. But (continued counsel) you do take a little nourishment occasionally?—Yes, but meals are a secondary consideration with me, unfortunately. I have taken nourishment since my birth. (Laughter.) Mr. Arthur Bouchier said in evidence that the "Glad Eye" was originally his property and he seen it produced. Kiki was an important part, and he thought the piece was "under-rehearsed." Miss Ethel Dane, who is playing the part of Kiki in the "Glad Eye," said they rehearsed continually, often till late at night, and she did not regard the rehearsals they had as sufficient.

### M. FABRE'S PROTEST.

The "Matin," which recently published an appeal from the poet Mistral on behalf of the savant Henri Fabre, as well as a description of the state of object penury to which the savant is alleged to have been reduced, has received the following message from M. Fabre:—I urgently beg you to allow me to protest against an article which appeared in the "Matin" yesterday representing me to the country and the public authorities as dying of hunger as the result of absolute penury and complete neglect. Such statements are manifestly contrary to the reality. I deeply regret that non-verified reports supplied to the illustrious poet, Mistral, to the writer of the "Matin" article, and other generous persons, should have given rise to your action, which is certainly inspired by praise worthy motives, but is of a nature to give credence to a deplorable and absolutely fictitious legend. I ardently desire that my old age should be spared such exaggerations and interventions, which are very painful for me and my family. J. H. Fabre.

The "Matin" says it expected this protest, which, it declares, completely accords with Henri Fabre's character and natural dignity. But the journal adds that its contributor used his eyes on his visit to M. Fabre's house, and was not deceived though the savant tried to dissimulate his poverty. M. Fabre's publisher state in "Excelsior" that M. Fabre never sold the rights of his books, as has been stated, but has continued to receive yearly fairly considerable sums in royalties.

# SQUIRE SHOT DEAD.

## Sensational Crime by a Gamekeeper.

A sensational tragedy took place early on July 21, on a country road near Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire. As Mr. Edward Hanslope Watts, a prominent landowner in that county, was returning from Hanslope Church, with his wife, a sister-in-law of General Sir John French, he was shot dead by his gamekeeper, a man named William Farrow, who fired two shots at Mr. Watts from behind a hedge. The man subsequently committed suicide not far from the scene of the murder.

Mr. and Mrs. Watts had attended divine service, and were walking home to Hanslope Park, when suddenly a shot rang out from a spinney by the side of the road. Mr. Watts fell to the ground, the bullet having struck him in the back of the head. Mrs. Watts, who was walking a few yards in the rear of her husband, rushed to his assistance, and as she did so she caught sight of the assailant, half hidden in the trees, with his gun still at the shoulder. Exclaiming, "He's firing again," the lady dropped by the side of her husband's body, and thus probably avoided a similar fate.

The sound of the firing attracted the attention of a lodge-keeper living a short distance away. He rushed to the scene, and was horrified to see Mrs. Watts holding her husband, who was apparently dead. On examination it was evident that life was extinct. A second shot had been fired at Mr. Watts, and had hit him in the centre of the back, tearing his clothes to shreds. Mrs. Watts, overcome by the tragic affair, had, by this time, collapsed, and she remains in a state of prostration.

Farrow, after killing his master, ran from the hedge where he had taken up his stand to the back of the spinney, a distance of about 35 yards, and there shot himself. He was discovered lying full length on his back, with his double-barrelled gun stretched by his side. Apparently he had shot himself while standing, and death must have been instantaneous.

The man seemed in his usual spirits in the morning, and was at work in his garden for some time. Later he went on his rounds, and returning home at about eleven o'clock, told his wife that he wanted some cartridges to lend to a neighbouring farmer. It is now believed that he had secreted his gun in the woods, and that having secured the cartridges he went back for the gun. He knew Mr. Watts had gone to church, and he must have awaited his return and deliberately shot him.

Mr. Watts, who was the village squire, was highly esteemed not only in North Bucks, but throughout the county generally. He owned considerable property in the district, and was a much-respected landlord. Only a few months ago he succeeded the Duke of Grafton as chairman of the Stony Stratford bench of magistrates. He was about 60 years of age and had been a prominent politician in the Unionist interest in Buckinghamshire. He had also been closely associated with local charitable movements. His tragic fate has caused a deep sensation in the village of Hanslope, in which he had lived for so long, and in the surrounding neighbourhood.

Mrs. Watts is a sister of Lady French, and a daughter of the murdered man married Mr. Mark Poore, a brother of the Duchess of Hamilton.

# SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

The venerable Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., who entered upon his ninety-second year a few days ago, is the sole survivor of that band of farsighted empire patriots who brought about the Confederation of Canada. Sir Charles has lived to see the wonderful fruition of this master idea not only in Canada but also in Australia and South Africa, an idea which has been the indispensable and fundamental preliminary to real Empire union. It is interesting to recall that as far back as 1860 Sir Charles anticipated conditions such as we have to-day: Canada stretching across the continent and presided over by a son of Queen Victoria. In a lecture at Halifax in that year Sir Charles used these words: "Who could doubt that under these circumstances such a federation of the five provinces, to which ultimately the great Red River and the Saskatchewan country might be added would give us the position due to our extent resources and intelligent population, untrammelled either by slavery or the ascendancy of any dominant church. Almost the last country where civil and religious liberty exist, British America, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would in a few years present to the world a great and powerful organisation, with British institutions, bound indissolubly to the throne of England by a community of interests, and united to it by the Viceroyalty of one of the promising sons of our beloved Queen, whose virtues have enthroned her in the hearts of her subjects in every section of an Empire upon which the sun never sets."

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Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 4 to As. 6 per lb.
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Hump from As. 10 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Sirloin from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
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Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 1-2 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

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Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 6 each.
Salmon (small) from Re. 1 1-2 to Rs. 4 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Crabs from pies 6 to As. 1 each.

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Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

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Oranges from As. 8 to Rs. 1 1-2 per doz.
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Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per doz.
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do. (Madras) Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.
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Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
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Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 per seer.
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## BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

In his latest work Sir Herbert Maxwell lends countenance to what may be called the less popular of the two theories concerning the scene of the operations of the historic Arthur by locating it in Scotland. It is something to admit the existence of an actual prototype at all behind the central figure of the romances, but both the historic existence of the hero and the locality where he won his victories depend upon the views one holds of the works of the two chroniclers, Gildas and Nennius. Both record the wars of the Britons against the Saxons, but they tell very different stories. Gildas tells of alternate victory and defeat, and weaves the vicissitudes of the war into a narrative which Bede describes as "sermo flebilis", a tearful discourse. Nennius, on the other hand, who alone mentions Arthur, tells us of victory following victory to the number of twelve, and carefully notes the name of the place where each victory was won. Now if both chronicles are trustworthy they cannot be describing the same war, and as Gildas is describing the war of the Britons against Hengist in the south, it may be held that Nennius is describing the war of the Britons against Hengist's kinsmen, Octa and Ebissa, in the north. In that case Arthur fought his battles in the Celtic kingdom of Strathclyde.

Working out this view in detail, Skene identified the names of the twelve battles with placenames in Scotland, and although some of his identifications are extremely hazardous, yet the places he indicates have this advantage over English competitors for the same distinction, that they follow in the order in which they might be expected to follow if the leader had been working out a systematic plan of campaign. It is curious also that, independently of these identifications, Scotland is richer in Arthurian associations and traditions than England. Mr. Stuart Glennie goes the length of saying that "all the chief characters of the Arthurian romances are to be found in a topographically preserved and still living tradition in what I have called Arthurian Scotland," and he finds that those records and traditional tales are "in most striking accordance with historical fact." There is no lack of Arthurian sites at any rate, for the British King has done what Wordsworth says Wallace has—he has left his name "like a wild flower all over his dear country." There is a Stone of Arthur near Cupar Angus, there was an Arthur's Oven near Larbert, and Arthur's Seat is the name not only of the hill behind Edinburgh but of a rock on the hill of Dunbarrow; while there is a Merlin's Grave at Drummelzier, and Ganora or Guinevere, who was torn to pieces by horses for her misconduct, lies buried at Meigle. Arthur, too, lies buried, but not dead. He sleeps beneath the three Eildons. The knights of the Round Table, all in full armour, sleep around him, and their horses, ready harnessed, sleep at their stalls. On some day of great national danger someone will enter the cavern and, reaching down the suspended bugle, will blow upon it a masterful blast, whereupon the sleepers with one accord will awaken, and the British prince, with all his chivalry, will sally forth once more to the rescue. There are many such charming bits of superstructure built upon whatever foundation of history may lie beneath them, but one is puzzled about that chronicle of Nennius, whether the number "twelve" is not of itself suspicious, and whether the uniform sequence of victories up to that number does not savour more of legend than of history. Still, as there is a shadowy Roland, Lord of the Marches of Brittany, behind the hero of the "Chanson de Roland," so there may be a shadowy Arthur behind the figure which the French romances have transfigured into the Flower of Kings.

A warning comes from Germany putting collectors on their guard against a faked copy of the 1600 "Midsummer Night's Dream" that is being offered as an original. In that year two copies of the play were printed, one for Fisher and the other, which furnished the text of the First Folio, by Roberts; it is the latter that is imitated. Now to attempt to put upon the market a Shakespere quarto, all the existing copies of which are, to all intents and purposes, located, is a daring thing, but the would-be vendor not only comes with a plausible tale of how the play came into his possession, and a letter, faked also, from a university librarian authenticating it as absolutely genuine, but the booklet he produces is very cleverly manufactured. As a rule if a watermark or the texture of the paper do not arouse the suspicions of the expert, then some slight typographical difference such as a letter broken in the original but whole in the copy does, but in this case the paper is old paper, the letterpress is facsimiled by some chemical process and the reproduction of the title page is described as "an especially clever piece of work." It is to be hoped that the warning will take effect and that the long arm of the law will reach the man who has devised this trap for the unwary.

The fact that in this case the imitation is so good that a collector might quite reasonably, so long as he remained in ignorance, be as happy in the possession of it as he would be in the possession of an original puts one once more upon the reflection how odd a "tie" that of the collector of early editions is. The man who pays a big price for a quarto Shakspere is on a very different footing from him who pays a big price for a masterpiece in painting. The picture remains the perennial source of an artistic sensation which no reproduction can quite awaken, and an artistic sensation is worth in coin just what you are willing to pay for it. The book, on the other hand, is seldom a work of art, and often deserves the comment which an artist made to whom Mr. Bennett had shown a "rarissime" edition of an eighteenth century French classic. "It is one of the ugliest books I ever saw," said the artist. Moreover, the fact that the picture was the work of the painter's own hands counts for very much with those who can take pleasure in reflecting that there is not a square inch of the canvas upon which one of the great geniuses of our race did not concentrate all the faculties of his mind when that mind was at its highest state of tension. That such an interest does not attach to a book that was neither printed nor bound by the author is obvious, and that it forms a considerable element in artistic appreciation may be concluded from the fact that the statuette which the other year was pronounced by an adept to be in every respect worthy of Leonardo, and was bought by him as a work of that artist, fell to the merest fraction of the purchasing price when it was found to be the achievement of a Victorian sculptor. Even the collector of kelts and flint arrow-heads is in better case than the collector of early editions, for the former call up a whole stage of civilisation, while no such broadly human interest attaches to Elizabethan typography.

This is not the time of year when the average man takes exception to the existence of cheap reprints. He can pack them singly in the pockets of his jacket and doubly in those of his overcoat, while he can bestow them snugly in odd corners of his portmanteau. They stay him as with flagons in the railway compartment, they comfort him as with apples in the iron chair of the seaside promenade. He is as full of gratitude as the Highlander who, shouldering up against the rubbing-stone in the pasture, thanked God for the Duke of Argyll. A change, however, seems to be coming over the opinion of booksellers on the subject. So long as the sale of the reprints went on with the usual sale of more expensive volumes they were welcomed. There seems, however, to be some danger of their superseding the more expensive works and at the Dublin Congress the other day one speaker called upon the publishers to check the output. Another speaker raised the question whether the reprints were to last, and the fact of his raising it seemed to indicate a wish that they might not, but might prove a phase, as the yellowbacks which once held the market had. Now the publishers could check the output to-morrow if they were unanimous, but there is little likelihood of such unanimity so long as there is an extensive public demand for cheap new books, and the demand is as keen as ever. In fiction, however, it is possible that the shilling reprint will presently outclass the sevenpenny.

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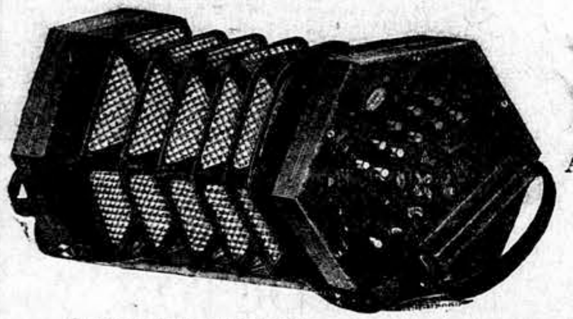
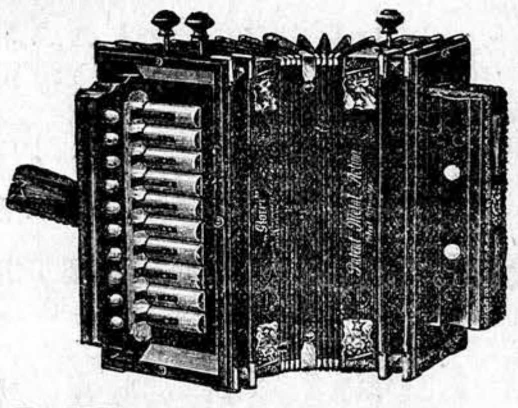

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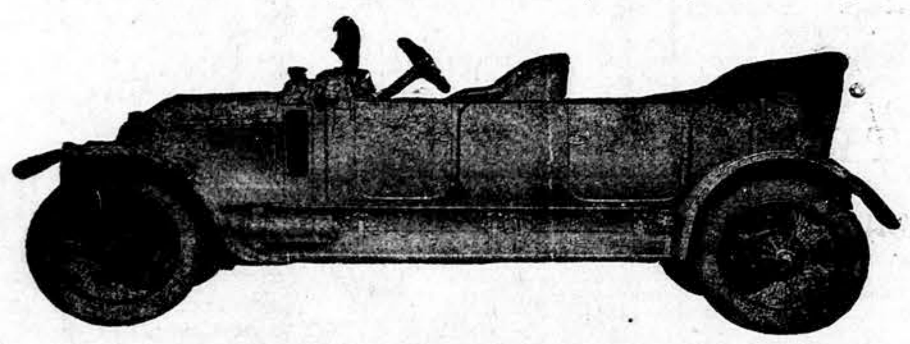

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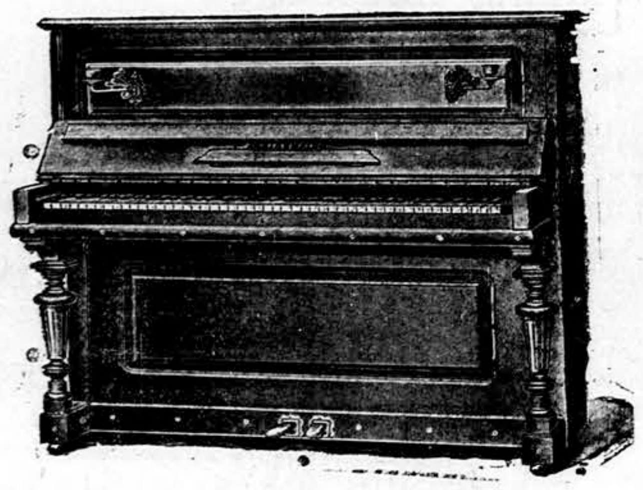

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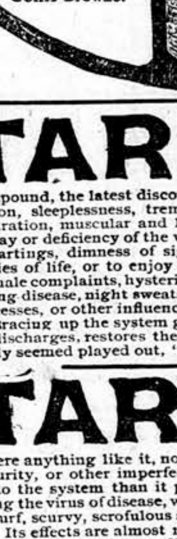
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